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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
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The Daily Commercial.

Grant's Position.

That Gen. GRANT's late movements are highly important in themselves and portentous of still more important operations soon to follow, is very evident. They are full of strategy and significance. While his left has cut the Weldon Railroad below Petersburg, his right has pushed towards Fair Oaks. This must have the effect to confuse the enemy, attenuate their line and place them at a disadvantage. Although the details are properly withheld from the public, we learn that our fortified line on the north side of the James now extends about seven miles from the Dutch Gap and Curls Neck bend of the river, in a northerly direction to White Oak Swamp, which, it will be seen by the map, puts our right as near Richmond as it would be opposite to Fort Darling. It is entirely evident that the Lieutenant-General is working on a plan entirely original, which contemplates important results.

Late Military Intelligence.

The news from General Grant continues highly favorable. A successful movement by Warren's (Fifth) corps towards the Weldon railroad has been made, and the track was being torn up at last accounts. The movement north of the James is also progressing favorably. One of the editors of the Chicago *Tribune*, who has just returned from the Army of the Potomac, confirms the report of the splendid condition of the army. It is well supplied with vegetables and fruits and everything calculated to give health and vigor to the men; ice is plenty, water good, and generally the troops seem contented and in unity. The confidence of the army in its ability, with proper reinforcements, to take Richmond and close out the rebellion is firm and unwavering. They appear to feel and know that they are equal to the task which their countrymen have given them to do. The first instalment of prisoners from Deep Bottom arrived at City Point on Thursday. General Grant was at the dock when the distinguished party arrived. His three stars soon revealed who he was, whereupon one of the boldest spirits saluted him. So eager were the rebellious crowd to catch a glimpse of "Bob Lee's hard nut" (as our soldiers familiarly speak of the General) that several slight skirmishes ensued for a commanding position.

From the Middle Military Division, we have conflicting reports. Gen. Sheridan is reported to have fallen back to Harper's Ferry, and has so disposed his forces as to command the approaches through the various gaps in the mountains. Martinsburg was entered by a small party of rebel cavalry under Harry Gilmore, while Averill holds a position between that town and Williamsport. In the brilliant cavalry fight near Berryville, Sheridan captured several hundred prisoners, including forty-seven officers and three battle-flags. The prisoners were greatly chagrined at finding themselves wiped and captured by a force of which the total casualties is the old war horse Col. Thomas C. Devins, Sixth New York Cavalry, wounded in the foot. Capt. Morwitz, Sixth Pennsylvania, Armstrong and Lieut. Hall, Sixth New York, also is killed, and Maj. Starr, of the Sixth Pennsylvania, is wounded. Lieut. F. E. Ewing, Ninety-fifth Ohio, reported killed July 24th, at Winchester, although severely wounded in the chest, is doing well. Our cavalry is reported to have recaptured from the Rebels some of the animals recently taken by the guerrillas from Loudoun county. This achievement was only accomplished after a sharp fight. General Sheridan was compelled to fall back to Berryville in order to secure supplies, and to straighten his line of encampment by the enemy through Front Royal. Gen. Sheridan's movements are not to be regarded as a retreat. He ascertained that the rebels were being reinforced by the guerrillas, and wisely refused to fight at Strasburg or Winchester, where he could be flanked through Front Royal or Snicker's Gap. If the rebels want to fight it is because their ranks are demoralized by advancing on him in his present position.

Military affairs in the Missouri Department are active. Livingston, the rebel spy, was hung on Friday morning at the county jail, in St. Louis. General Rosecrans has dismissed from the service Lieut.-Col. J. H. West, of the 135th Illinois regiment, for gross neglect of duty and breach of orders. The order of dismissal calls this officer to account for the responsibility for the conduct of their men, and announcing that in addition to prompt punishment of enlisted men for disorderly conduct, their officers will be punished. Miss Pauline White, convicted of furnishing information to the rebels and violating her oath of allegiance, and Annie Fickle, convicted of conspiracy to release a rebel prisoner in our hands at Lexington, and also of murdering a soldier to effect said release, have both been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State prison. They have been forwarded to that institution at Jefferson City. A large gang of guerrillas is committing depredations in Carroll county. They were pursued, and a fight took place between them and the loyal county militia on Saturday last, in which the rebels were defeated. A rebel gang seized the ferry-boat at Richview on Tuesday, and crossed the Missouri river to the south side. The movements of guerrillas defy speculation.

Quite a number of gunboats, of the musquito fleet, are at present patrolling the Ohio river between Evansville and New Albany, watching the movements of guerrillas. Any attempt to cross into Indiana will be an extensive job to these marauders. Hawesville and Owensboro, Kentucky, are at present garrisoned by a large force of colored troops. Every precaution is being taken to protect the Indiana and Kentucky borders from rebel depredations—the authorities of Indiana and Kentucky acting in concert in this matter.

A letter from a Federal officer of high rank, conversant with the military situation, avers that Johnson has been replaced by Hood, at Alanta, not because the former was not the better man, but to release him to what the rebel leaders regard a far more important mission—no less than to head the invasion into Pennsylvania.

The troubles on the Plains increase, and nothing but a thorough and final crushing out of the red men will restore peace and safety to the pioneer dwellers in the heart of the continent, and this struggle over, the history of the aboriginal inhabitants of the United States is a theme completed and ready to be written up. From all the evidences it will be a desperate struggle that will cost many lives, General Blunt is taking active measures to meet the emergency.

Late News Items.

It is rumored that Admiral Dahlgren has been ordered North, and that Commodore Rowan, who is expected soon to arrive with the *Ironsides*, will take command of the naval force in Charleston harbor.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* of the 11th says: "The old Quaker gentleman and his wife, mentioned by us as passing through this city ten days ago for Washington, with the intention of proceeding from there to interview Lincoln through our military lines and into the rebel capital with a view to negotiate a peace between the belligerent Governments, have returned to this city on their way home, having failed to impress Father Abe with the practicability of their project.

A new telegraphic cable is said to have arrived at Fortress Monroe, from England, and communication with Grant will soon be established.

The Secretary of War has appointed Col. Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, and Capt. R. J. Dodge, of the 8th U. S. Infantry, a commission to ascertain what credits the State of Pennsylvania and the different sub-divisions of the State are entitled to under the law.

The Baltimore *Clipper* says that the lately issued bonds of the Government are being taken at a rapid rate in that city.

Garret Davis, of Kentucky, the Verges of the United States Senate, passed through Cincinnati on Friday, on his way to Dayton, for the purpose of having an interview with Clement L. Vallandigam.

Lizetta Busser, engaged as a feeder in the press room of the Cincinnati *Commercial* was instanly killed on Friday morning. She was caught on a shaft and whirled round with it with great violence, being most horribly mangled. Almost every bone in her body was broken before the machinery could be stopped.

Vegetables for Soldiers.

The Chairman of the Subsistence Committee informs us that a very large number of troops will pass through this city during this and the coming week. Great quantities of vegetables will be needed. He would make a suggestion to the farmers and gardeners of the vicinity. There are thousands of bushels of tomatoes, rotting on their vines, which might be gathered and taken to the City Hall for the use of soldiers. Cubumbers, beets, onions and cabbage will also be very acceptable. If the donors could see how thankfully the soldiers partake of the meals furnished by the Committee, we know they would be amply repaid, and would most gladly contribute of their abundance. Pittsburgh has gained an enviable reputation for hospitality to the soldiers, and well do our citizens deserve it.

Destructive Fire in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 20.

The large four-story carriage manufactory of Dunham and Booth was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $40,000; insurance $15,000. M. & T. Soull, machinists, also sustained heavy loss.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Disfranchisement of Deserters—The Militia Bill—Increase of Fares on Passenger Railways—Chambersburg Statistics—Pay of Assemblymen—The Case of the 187th Regiment—Opposing the Draft in Columbia County.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 20th, 1864.

The Senate yesterday passed a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill disfranchising deserters from the United States service. The passage of such a bill would be eminently proper and just—proper as some measure of punishment by a State disgraced by a recreant son, and just to the loyal and gallant men who keep their faith with the government.

The Militia Bill, which has passed both Houses, is in substance as follows: The Governor to call out fifteen regiments for State service immediately, and if not forthcoming by volunteering, to draft on the United States enrollment, with no exemptions whatever, whether of persons who have paid commutation to the United States or not, except such as are apparently absolutely disabled. Appointments of commissioned officers by the Governor. Certain days of muster are required, and a fine is to be imposed of five dollars on each member of the State guard who does not furnish his own uniform.

A number of transportation companies in the Eastern part of the State have sent a petition to the Legislature, asking authority to raise tolls. The petition sets forth that the existing rates were established upon a specie basis, and that the prices of labor and material have since greatly advanced. The petitioners ask the passage of a bill giving them authority to increase the rates of fare indefinitely, according to the rise in gold, but a majority of the members will insist upon some certain rate per cent. of increase.

The whole number of private residences destroyed in Chambersburg was 265, containing 300 families, having in the aggregate upwards of 3,000 people. Of these, three-fourths are now in absolute want. The property was insured for about $100,000, in local and Philadelphia companies; but, of course, none of the policies are worth the paper on which they are printed, as a protection against the damages inflicted in war. The real estate destroyed—exclusive of the public buildings—was valued at $700,000. The public buildings cost $100,000, and consisted of a town hall, court house and a bank. All the contributions for the relief of the citizens have not reached $100,000. The Legislature has appropriated $100,000 to aid those, and those only, who have no resources and no income outside of the burned town.

It is understood that the committee of Ways and Means have fixed the compensation of members for the present session at $300. The sum was made higher than that fixed by law, ($3 per diem) because the expenses of living at Harrisburg have increased enormously. The officers' pay will be raised proportionately.

In reply to the resolution of the Senate regarding the 187th Pennsylvania Volunteers, the members of which claim to have been recruited for provost guard duty in the State, Governor Curtin has sent in his message, with accompanying documents. From these it seems that the difficulty is entirely due to the language of the recruiting call, which conveyed the idea that the regiment was for immediate provost guard duty, but made no promise that it should so continue. The men who enlisted must have done so under a misapprehension, but the War Department is not disposed, and the Legislature is not able to afford them any relief.

A rumor has reached here that an organized opposition to the draft has been developed in Columbia county. It is said that as high as one thousand men had combined to resist the draft, and were provided with four pieces of artillery; that they were entrenched on the side of a mountain, near Bloomsburg, the seat of the Provost Marshal and a number of his men were killed. Another rumor places the number at less than two hundred. Gen. Couch is reported to have gone to the scene of disturbance with three or four hundred men.

Both Houses have passed a resolution to meet on the 2d to consider and vote upon the special election on the constitutional amendments.

In the House to-day, bounty bills for Greene and Fayette counties were passed; also for Brookville borough. A bill giving orphan children a right to choose guardians by power of attorney was also passed. A bill prescribing the manner in which soldiers in the service of the United States shall vote under the amendment to the Constitution was taken up and passed to second reading in the Senate.

Rumors of alarm in this section of the State are plentiful, but the authorities have full confidence in Sheridan's ability to prevent any such thing.

THE WAR IN THE GULF STATES.

General Sherman Making Another Important Movement—The Situation—General Smith's Expedition—Its Probable Destination—Return of More of Stoneman's Men—Prisoners and Deserters.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

NASHVILLE, August 17, 1864.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT MOVEMENT BY SHERMAN.

I have every reason to believe that a movement is in progress at the front which will lead to the most important results; but of its nature I am almost wholly uninformed. It is, however, a bold one, and I have no doubt of its success.

The late demonstrations along the front have proved that the rebel position is very strong one, and unless it should be found can be taken by assault, the success would be secured at fearful cost, and therefore strategy would be resorted to, though by that term I do not mean inaction, as once it signified, during the days of McClellan's supremacy.

The rebel works are nearly semi-circular, and hence their forces can move from any exposed part, without much difficulty. The militia of Georgia, several thousand strong, are kept in the trenches constantly, while the veterans are held in reserve, ready to be pushed to any exposed point.

On the other hand, our reserves are necessarily very distant from our wings, and hence in no time would the enemy throw what they could be thrown around to assist any attacking column. The situation is that of two semicircles: the rebels occupying the inner one; and while our reserves would naturally be compelled to march around the arc of the outer one, the rebels would only have to make the radius of the inner. The advantages, then, of our angle are apparent at a glance.

Again I say that I do not know the nature of the movement which is doubtless in progress; but the object is to compel Hood to come out of the entrenchments, or move out into an unfortified position and give battle.

HOOD'S REINFORCEMENTS.

General Sherman does not believe that Hood has been re-inforced from Virginia; but all the Georgia militia, all outside garrisons, and all convalescents have been called in, making a heavy aggregate. These, however, will not make very much odds, as I hear, and if Sherman can get them from behind their earthworks, they will be of no value whatever.

Our front is well fortified; nothing would please our men better than to see the rebels march out, and attempt to break our lines—the massacres of July would be completely eclipsed, if they were to attempt it.

GEN. J. A. SMITH'S EXPEDITION IN MISSISSIPPI.

The last heard of General A. J. Smith's expedition, which, according to rebel sources, reports him near his old battle-ground at Tupelo, Miss. His force is large, and I am inclined to believe he is not going to stop in Mississippi this time, but push on, striking at several very important points in Alabama.

One thing is certain. Mississippi and Alabama, except at Mobile, have been drained of rebel troops, and the railroads and factories in those States are at the mercy of any commander who has energy and skill; and these qualities, all must agree, are united in General Smith. I believe there is nothing to prevent him from pushing on to Selma and Montgomery, and it is highly probable those places are his destination.

It is highly important that the lines of railroad from Atlanta westward should be destroyed, and that the navy yard be burned at Selma, where the fleet recently destroyed at Mobile was built. Its destruction would be a perfect protection against a naval raid down the river, and would render the capture of the forts at Mobile, after we get possession of the forts at the mouth of the bay, of comparatively little importance.

MOBILE.

We have had nothing here direct from Mobile through rebel sources, for several days; but there is every reason to believe we shall hear from it coupled with Fort Morgan, with its 136 cannon, and thus give us possession of the bay, and release almost entirely our blockade squadron, which would be a matter of the highest importance.

STONEMAN'S MEN.

Squads of Stoneman's men continue to arrive in our lines at Atlanta, but the main body are doubtless in Georgia, prisoners.

AN AVERAGE DAY'S WORK.

The capture, almost daily, of a large number of prisoners, is pretty good evidence that all is going on well at the front. The following is the number reported to Captain Goodwin yesterday:

Commissioned officers	11
Enlisted men	248
Deserters	84
Total	343

The above is an average day's work for the Captain. The great number of deserters does not speak well for the morale of the rebel army.

Increase of Railroad and Canal Tolls.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg authorizing railroads, canals and navigation companies to raise their rates. The first and only section reads as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That while, and so long as the market value of gold in the city of Philadelphia shall be thirty per cent. above the paper currency of the country, it shall and may be lawful for any railway, canal, or slackwater navigation company chartered by, or lawfully running in to this Commonwealth, to increase their charges to the transportation of traffic, and the tolls thereon on their respective works, however fixed or imposed, to an extent, amount or proportion not exceeding the difference or premimum on gold in the city of Philadelphia, over thirty per cent., and so that the said companies, or either of them, may increase their said charges to the extent and in the proportion that the currency of the country may bear to gold, less thirty per cent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Relative to the Tax on Cigars.

PAYMENT OF COUPONS ORDERED.

The Number of National Banks 497.

BRIGADE OF GOVERNMENT CLERKS

RETURN OF SECRETARY FESSENDEN.

Sentence of Surgeon General Hammond

RUMORED NEW LOAN DENIED.

400 Rebel Officers for Charleston.

ANOTHER RUMORED RAID.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 21.

Tax on Cigars.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue made the following decision concerning the tax on cigars:—After reciting that the tax must always be included in the price for which cigars are sold, inasmuch as manufacturers and not purchasers are responsible for its payment, he directs that assessors make an assessment of a tax of three dollars per thousand on cigars selling at not over thirteen dollars; of eight dollars over thirteen and not over thirty dollars; of fifteen dollars on those selling at over thirty and not over fifty-five dollars; of twenty-five dollars on those selling at fifty-five and not over eighty-five dollars, and of forty dollars on those selling at over eighty-five dollars. Cigarettes are to be taxed one dollar per hundred packages, when sold at not over six dollars, and three dollars when they are sold at a higher figure.

"Inspectors must estimate the value of cigars before stamping on a basis exclusive of the tax, allowing always for what may properly be regarded as part of the necessary expense of putting them into market. No cigars which were manufactured and had passed out of the manufacturer's hands before July 1st are to be inspected and stamped, nor is there anything in the law requiring a second inspection in the hands of a purchaser when they have been once inspected in the hands of the manufacturer.

Payment of Coupons.

Orders were issued by the Treasury Department on Saturday for the immediate payment, on presentation, of the November coupons of the five-twenty bonds and the September coupons of the ten-forty bonds.

National Banks Organized.

The whole number of national banks is now four hundred and ninety-seven. The following were organized last week:—First Warsaw, Ill.; First Hastings, Minn., and First Suffield, Conn., each with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. During the week no further banks were designated as depositories of public moneys, but the designations of three which did not find it worth while to continue the business were revoked.

Departmental Clerk's Brigade.

The brigade of Government clerks has been uniformed in full and of late has been drilled from three till four p. m., daily. This drill and the excitement attendent upon it has so interfered with work in the departments that there is some talk of discontinuing the whole thing, and in some of the bureaus orders have already been issued that there shall be but three drills per week and between the hours of six and seven p. m.

Return of Secretary Fessenden.

Secretary Fessenden returned to-day somewhat invigorated, and will at once enter upon the duties of the Treasury Department.

Sentence of Surgeon General Hammond

The sentence of the Court-Martial in the Hammond case, which dismisses from service and forever disqualifies from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the Government of the United States, is not regarded as severe by those who have had partial access even to the mass of testimony against the late Surgeon General. The President has had all the papers under his control for two months, and it is understood that his approval of the sentence is based not alone upon the report of Judge Holt, but upon his own personal examination of the case.

Payment of the Soldiers.

Since the beginning of the month about twenty-seven millions of dollars have been put in the hands of the army. Paymasters and a considerable number of soldiers in the field as well as most of those on detached duty, have been paid to July 1st. Payment of Grant's and Sheridan's forces is delayed by their active services.

The New Loan Denied.

The Treasury Department emphatically again denies the New York speculators who started the report that a new loan is to be soon put upon the market to the detriment of the seven and three-tenths loan.

Rebel Officers for Charleston.

Four hundred rebel officers left Fort Delaware to-day for Charleston harbor. It is presumed the result of the movement will ultimately be an exchange for an equal number of our own officers, though they may have a chance to speculate upon the accuracy of the aim of rebel artillerists for a few weeks first.

Rumored Raid in Maryland.

Maryland farmers report another raid twenty miles from the city, which will probably turn out to be a movement of our own cavalry in that neighborhood.

From Atlanta.

First Thro' Train Since Wheeler's Raid.

SIX TRAINS LEFT FOR THE FRONT.

ONE TRAIN REPORTED CAPTURED.

Mysterious Movements of Wheeler.

CINCINNATI, August 21.

The *Commercial's* Nashville dispatch states that the first through train from Louisville to Nashville reached Chattanooga on the 18th. Six heavy trains left there at once for the front, the last of which is reported captured near Kingston. The party detached from Wheeler's command. Since the occupation of Cleveland, Wheeler's movements are mysterious; probably made to avoid Kilpatrick, who, with a strong force, is in pursuit. Wheeler's force consists of three divisions and one brigade of cavalry, with ten pieces of artillery, in all about 5,000 men.

The Defenses of Washington.

THE PRESIDENT AND AN AMNESTY.

NOTE FROM SENATOR WILSON.

WASHINGTON, August 20.

The *Commercial* has the following special:

WASHINGTON, August 20.—A thorough inspection of the fortifications of Washington was made yesterday, and proved entirely satisfactory. If the enemy should come down from the valley against us, he would find the city in a more effectual state of defense than ever before.

The reports that certain Republican leaders have made an impression upon the President in favor of an armistice until after the election, are unfounded.

BOSTON, August 20.

Senator Wilson publishes a note denying all the reports to the effect that he is mixed up with any proposition for an armistice with the rebels. He says: "No public man, connected with the administration, is in favor of an armistice. I personally know that President Lincoln, and all the members of his cabinet, have undoubted faith in the success of our armies and the complete triumph of our cause, and with this belief they will pursue the most vigorous measures to raise money and men to carry on the war.

Sentence of Surgeon Genl. Hammond.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

Brigadier-General Hammond, Surgeon-General, W. G. A., was tried by court-martial at Washington on the 9th of January last, on very lengthy charges of defrauding the government of very large amounts of money, in the way of contracts to divers persons, for flannels, medical supplies, and hospital supplies. The decision of the court-martial was—

That our Gen. Hammond be dismissed the service, and disqualified from holding any office of honor or trust under the Government." This sentence the President has approved.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

Movement on the Weldon R. R.

Our Troops Firmly Fixed on the Line.

ATTACK ON THE 4TH ARMY CORPS.

Gallant Behavior of Colored Troops

REBEL LOSS DURING THE WEEK 4,000.

Satisfactory News from Sherman.

ALL QUIET IN SHERIDAN'S FRONT

Harry Gilmore at Martinsburg.

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

SEVERE FIGHT ON WELDON R.R

The Rebels Routed.

Position North of the James Unchanged

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THIRD CORPS

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 20 (via Baltimore).

From City Point we have intelligence that the Fifth Corps had a severe fight with the enemy yesterday on the Weldon railroad, but succeeded in routing the rebels, and finally advanced and occupied a position on the line of the Petersburg and Weldon road.

At last accounts we still held the position on the north of the James River. Our lines up to the latest intelligence continued unchanged, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy to dislodge us. The canal is progressing favorably.

LATER, 4:30.—The steamer, John Brooks, from City Point, just arrived, confirms the successful movement on the Weldon railroad. The Fifth Corps still hold their positions. Our position on the north side of the James river is not materially changed, but the Third Corps are making an important movement.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 8:30, P. M.

Maj.-Gen. J. A. Dix:

The operations of Gen. Grant's forces are detailed in the following official dispatches received to-day by this Department.

CITY POINT, Aug. 18, 8 P. M.

Gen. Warren moved with his corps this morning to and across the Weldon road about one mile South of the head works. To that point the fifth Corps still hold their positions. They advanced from this toward Petersburg, meeting the enemy. He had considerable fighting during the day, suffering severe loss and inflicting loss on the enemy. I have no report showing the extent of our loss, but judge them to be light from the dispatches. Some of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands and a few other prisoners.

CITY POINT, 3 P. M. Aug. 18.

Our troops are firmly fixed across the Weldon road. There has been little or no fighting today, either south of Petersburg or North of the James. Warren reports that the enemy's dead in considerable numbers were found in his front unburied.

General Birney telegraphs General Butler as follows: HDQRS. 2ND ARMY CORPS, August 19.—The enemy attacked my line in heavy force last night and was repulsed with great loss. My colonel commanding reports this morning two dead bodies of the enemy are lying. The colored troops behaved handsomely and are in fine spirits. The assault was by column. They advanced to within thirty yards of the works if they had not been so well defended. The enemy's loss was at least one thousand.

(Signed) D. B. BIRNEY, Maj. Gen.

There is a great deal of excitement in Petersburg this week, and a very grateful change in the temperature.

CITY POINT, August 18—7 P. M.—The enemy came out this morning to Warren's right, and in the picket s between him and the left of our old line on the Jerusalem plank road, resulting in forcing back the pickets of Warren's corps. A lively fight took place, resulting in re-establishing our line and the capture of a good many prisoners. The prisoners were from Heaths, Hokins and Mahone's Divisions. We also lost considerable in prisoners.

The last of the foregoing dispatches was received this afternoon, and is the latest received by this Department at this hour. To-day the loss of the enemy during the week in killed, wounded and captured cannot fall much short of 4,000, if it does not exceed that number.

The following is the latest intelligence from Gen. Sherman to 8:30 o'clock last evening.

Reports at 5 o'clock this morning from Sheridan's front represent all quiet at that time, and Gen. Gilmore, with 5,000 men, had entered Martinsburg last evening.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Associate Press Dispatch.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, }
August 18—*Evening.* }

This morning at four o'clock the 5th Corps cut the Weldon railroad at Reams' station, taking possession of the road. The troops will be drawn from the left front some days ago and has been the reserve since. They reached the railroad about seven o'clock, and the 1st division, taking an advance line of works with a force of the enemy stationed there to protect the road. They fell back, rapidly, however, and the loss on either side was light. After destroying about two miles of railroad, during which might be made, the work of tearing up the track was commenced and prosecuted with vigor for several hours, but about noon they were driven in their front by the rebels in the appearance of the enemy, who were advancing along the railroad from Petersburg in line of battle. They proved to be Hill's Corps, which had been lying in reserve for the past four days and advanced at a double quick, as soon as they became aware of our intention. The 2d division, Gen. Ayres commanding, held the advance on the railroad, and the 4th and 1th divisions supporting on the right, while the 1st Division was placed to cover the left and prevent any advance from Petersburg in that direction. The 2nd Division was very determined, but our men met it gallantly, driving the rebels back in handsome style, with heavy loss.

After driving the rebels from our line, the rebels finally, after two hour's hard fighting, gave up the idea and fell back some distance, keeping up a fire all the afternoon from their batteries on the railroad. The 15th New York heavy artillery particularly distinguished itself in this engagement. Colonel Wendrich, its commander, was severely wounded across the back. Our loss is small. The enemy's complete surprise to the enemy, the rebel pickets stationed in the vicinity being so astonished that they had barely time to escape. Some few prisoners were taken. Several of whom were wounded. The track is torn up for over a mile. Our troops still hold the position at this writing, and to-morrow they will completely destroy the ties and rails of the railroad, unless the rebels shall visit the neighborhood in too strong a force. The loss on our side is 200, among whom is reported the following named officer, Lieutenant Colonel Pierson, of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts.

THE SONS OF LIBERTY.

The Northwestern Conspiracy

26 BOXES OF REVOLVERS CAPTURED

Prominent Citizens of Indiana Implicated

A SEIZURE OF FIXED AMMUNITION.

400 Rebel Prisoners Members of Order.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 21.

Some days ago Gov. Morton received a letter from the East, stating that a large quantity of arms were being shipped to disloyal parties in Indiana. On the 17th instant four boxes were received addressed to J. J. Parsons, of the firm of H. H. Dodd & Co., printers of this city. Last night twenty-two boxes, to the same address, were received and drayed to Dodd's office. A military guard was immediately placed around the building and took possession. Upon examination the boxes were found to contain revolvers of the best quality and fixed ammunition. J. J. Parsons, Chas. B. Huchins, Dodd's partners, and Wm. Harrison, Grand Secretary of Sons of Liberty, were arrested and placed under guard at the Soldiers' Home. The two former were released on taking the oath of allegiance. A book containing a list of the Sons of Liberty was found in Dodd's safe, including the names of the Secretary and Auditor of State, Attorney General and J. J. Bingham, editor of the *Sentinel*, and names of four hundred rebel prisoners and third degree members. H. H. Dodd is Grand Commander of the Order of Sons of Liberty in Indiana.

From Cairo and Below.

Navigation of Mississippi Hazardous.

CAIRO, August 20.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says that boats from below are obliged to pass Gaines Landing by night to avoid the rebel batteries. Johnston is reported at Madisonville 1,500 strong. Johnston is evidently making for the Cumberland River. There is four feet of water on the shoals and rising slowly.

EVANSVILLE, August 20.

Gens. Hovey and Hughes have just arrived with their commands. They attacked Johnson's command in and about Morganfield, completely routing them and capturing nineteen prisoners, and retook all the government property.

Hon. Henry W. Ellsworth, of Indiana, long a public man of that State, died at New Haven Conn., on Sunday night last. He was once United States Minister to Sweden.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

HIS FORCES WELL DISPOSED

Approaches to Harper's Ferry Guarded.

Sheridan a Match for Rebel Strategy.

REBEL PICKETS DRIVEN FROM FALLING WATERS.

ENEMY IN FORCE BEYOND BERRYVILLE

BALTIMORE, August 20.

We have nothing definite from the upper Potomac to-night. The rebels are understood to occupy Martinsburg in small force. It is not proper to speak definitely of our position, but there is good reason to hope that Sheridan will prove more than a match for rebel strategy in that quarter.

NEW YORK, August 20.

The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry correspondent, dated 19th, says about 200 prisoners arrived from the front to-day. Some of them belonged to Longstreet's corps. Several hundred head of cattle and horses captured in the valley also reached this point. Our army is so disposed as to cover the fords of the upper Potomac and the approaches to Harper's Ferry, Snicker's Ashley's and Manassas Gaps, and prevent any flank movement of the enemy.

HAGERSTOWN, August 20.—

Gen. Averill retired from Martinsburg Thursday evening with his main force. To-day the rebel pickets were advanced to Falling Waters, but were driven back by a detachment of the 3d Virginia Cavalry.

BALTIMORE, August 21.

As far as ascertained there has been no engagement on the Upper Potomac yet. The rebels are believed to be in force beyond Berryville.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERUVIAN.

Rebel Recruiting Agents in Trouble.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

French Protest Against Prussia.

PALMERSTON ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 20.

The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 11th, via Londonderry on the 13th, passed this point, arrived at 3 p. m. Her dates are five days later. News unimportant. The Liverpool cotton market was irregular and prices had declined. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions dull. Consols, 89⅝@89⅝. Three men had been tried in Liverpool for enlisting men for the Confederate service in Pennsylvania. They were found guilty and fined £100, but were not to repeat the offense, and then liberated on their own recognizances. The Halifax brig Union, bound from Yarmouth to Rio Janeiro, was burned on July 20th in latitude 45° 40' longitude 25° west and supplied with provisions and water, when she continued on her voyage.

The Liverpool cotton market continued to excite considerable discussion.

Mr. Bateman, father of the American actress, Miss Bateman, has been brought before a magistrate in London charged with assault, the result growing out of a theatrical scandal. The case was set for trial.

The antagonism between Prussia and the German states shows tokens of increase.

It was rumored in Paris that the French government had entered a protest against the existence of Confederate military depots, and agent of the powers who have originally traced the boundaries.

LONDON, August 11.

Paris Bourse firm, rentes 69f 95c. The bank rate remains 8 per ct. The market exhibits rather more ease, consols yesterday firmer. Sothernwalts circular says that large amounts of U. S. bonds are coming into London. Another and last weeks' prices were depressed fully 3 per ct, but the news of higher prices in New York continued the continental and rallied. They are buying to-day. Four more depositions to take these bonds in England during the past week, Illinois Central was in good demand but at lower prices.

LIVERPOOL, August 11.

Breadstuffs—Flour dull but steady; wheat quiet and steady. Corn firmer and advanced 6d and 1s per quarter. Provisions dull. Beef quiet. Pork quiet but steady. Bacon quiet with a downward tendency. Sugar inactive. Coffee quiet and steady. Petroleum firmer at 2s 8½d@2s 9d for refined.

LONDON, August 11.

Wheat dull and declined 1s@2s per quarter, closing steady. Sugar dull. Coffee easier. Tea unchanged.

By Telegraph to Londonderry.—LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Cotton receipts for the week, 50,000 bales. The market was irregular and closed dull at a decline of ⅛ to ¼ of a penny. To-day the market closed firmer but at unchanged quotations. The following are authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 19¼d; Middling Orleans, 18¼; do Uplands 18. The stock in port is 246,000 bales, of which 165,000 is American. Breadstuffs, quiet but steady. Corn still advancing. Provisions dull with a downward tendency.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Consols, 89⅛@89⅝, for money. Illinois Central shares, 45@48 discount. Erie shares, 39@42. Bullion in the bank of England has decreased £267,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The steamship Kadar, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Queenstown on the 10th, arrived this evening. News generally anticipated.

Lord Palmerston has made a speech, expressing hopes of an early peace in America. He thought, however, that the proposition of England at present would be worse than useless.

The Northwest Bubble Bursts

THE REVOLUTION POSTPONED.

Governor Morton to be Seized.

GREAT ABSENCE OF O. A. K. PLUCK.

SANDERS & CO. IN THE SCHEME.

Some facts have just come to light relative to the late meeting of the Indiana State Democratic Central Committee. It appears that the defection of the Peace wing of the party from its non-committal nominees assumed such an alarming aspect that the secret Order insisted upon revolution forthwith. Among those present was Congressman Voorhees, Joseph Edgerton and others of the same school.

The 16th of this month was fixed for the seizing of Governor Morton and other officials, getting possession of the arsenals, establishing a provisional government and arraying the Northwest in rebellion.

Hingham, of the *Journal*, and Ristine, State Auditor, were before the committee, and admitted they belonged to the Order, but were not in its inner circle, and were not posted as to the plot.

It was admitted by a number of men who were in the confidence of the inner circle when that revolution had been planned, that Athon was to be the provisional Governor.

The order was to strike at the same time at Columbus, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

McDonald asked H. B. Dodd, state agent at New York, how many troops he thought there might be at Indianapolis? He answered: "Only a few invalids and veterans." McDonald replied: "There are enough to whip you and clean out your whole Order in Indiana."

McDonald and some others characterized the proposed revolution as madness, and protested against it, and succeeded in getting Dodd to send a secret circular, by virtue of his authority as Grand Commander, ordering the various Lodges to postpone the revolution *for the present.*

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* who communicates the foregoing facts, adds: "Right in the face of McDonald's knowledge of the existence of this Secret Order, and its intended revolution at an early day, it is postponed, he asserts in public that he knows nothing about it.

The disclosure also proves the peace mission of Sanders & Co. a sham, whose sole object in their stay at Clifton, was to arrange for a rebellion in the Northwest."

Guerrillas in Kentucky Defeated

ADAMS JOHNSON MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Death of a Noted Guerrilla Chief.

CLARKSVILLE, Aug. 21.

Maj. Tyler, of 52d Kentucky, attacked Adams Johnson near Princeton this morning, and routed him, killing four and wounding four. Johnson is reported mortally wounded. A party of the 83d Illinois, under Capt. Turnbull, were attacked and badly cut up yesterday below Fort Donelson by a portion of Woodward's command. Captain Turnbull and eight men were killed.

CLARKSVILLE, August 20.

Woodward died at Hopkinsville yesterday. His command is thoroughly demoralized. The rebels at last accounts were commanded by Captain Pratt, assisted by two twelve pounders and supported by Col. Tom Greens' brigade. Marmaduke's division, Gen. Walter in command, and Dick Taylor's forces are reported to be menacing Morganza.

DEATHS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 19.

The following deaths have occurred in Hampton Hospital since the last report: Wm. Williams, 142d Ohio; Lemuel Garwood, 133d Ohio; Mark L. Wilson, 183d Ohio; Jas. M. McDonald, 143d Ohio; Wm. Read, 184th Ohio.

THE NEW MILITARY BILL.

Organization of the State Militia.

The following is the supplement to the bill for the organization of the Militia of this State as passed by both Houses of the Legislature, and which is now in the hands of the Governor:—

A SUPPLEMENT to the act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

SECTION

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Porah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card the life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—EDWARD CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Shall Peace be Proposed by the North?

The necessary end of war is peace. Sooner or later negotiation must become the connecting link; for peace, however immediate, was never yet secured without its offices. The important question is, when and how shall negotiation be commenced? The preliminary truce must be proposed by one or other of the contending parties; and the side which feels its cause to be just, and its strength equal to accomplish what it has undertaken, can best afford to make the advance. The side which, under such circumstances, opens the door of peace secures the sympathy of all just men; but the side which rejects honorable offers forfeits it. It is worth a battle to place your enemy thus in the wrong. Moreover, there is a duty resting on the strong to open the door for negotiation and show the way to peace. If the opportunity be rejected, or is met contrary to reason and justice, neither reason, humanity, nor justice, will interpose with so much as an uplifted finger to save the contumacious and blind from impending fate, but will strengthen the arm raised to deal to final blow.

The application we would make of these simple and universally acknowledged principles, is to the war going on between the Federal Government and the rebellious South. The contest has reached a point when the North can well afford to make the advance,—at least to let the Southern people know that the door of peace is wide open, and that they can pass through on terms which impose neither hardship nor humiliation; that if they are not restored speedily to the blessed condition of peace, it is because the desperate tyranny which is over them, closes the door, and continues the war in the face of fate.

It will be well to test the professions of peace by the rebel press in the South and sympathizers with the rebellion in the North. If Mr. DAVIS has terms which can be accepted, surely it is time the fact was known. If he has not,—if it is true that he will consent to no peace, and will not entertain a proposition to negotiate, except on a basis which contemplates the permanent severance of the Union and the recognized independence of the South, it certainly will be worth the trouble to have that fact indisputably settled and set clearly before both the North and South. It would draw the line in the North so distinctly that there could not be so much as a quibble left to those who now covertly seek to assist the rebellion. It would take away the last refuge of the copperheads and compel them to stand out unequivocally for the rebellion or keep silent. It would simplify the contest into the sole issue, sharply defined, from which there could be no escape, whether the Government or the rebellion shall stand. It would brush away the contrivances of politicians to delude the people, embarrass the Government and aid the enemy. It would deprive the enemies of the Government of the slightest pretext for the charge that it does not desire peace, but is prosecuting the war for objects other than the restoration of Federal authority over all the States. It would bring to the support of the loyal cause every man who did not wish to see the rebellion succeed, silence the clamor of demagogues and put down all opposition that was not openly for Southern independence.

The present moment is favorable for such a step. The nation is gathering its energies to strike the final blow. It is about to demonstrate its ability to crush utterly the wicked rebellion. It is about to back its reinforced will with its reserved resources. To give the South the single chance of escaping the blow, would accord with the highest sense of mercy and justice. If she should avail herself not of it, then might the Government strike all the harder, and no just or loyal man would wish to take aught from the force of the blow.

The 7-30 Loan in Pittsburgh.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to state that our citizens are coming forward handsomely in support of the government by taking the Seven-Thirty Loan. The amount already subscribed here exceeds Two Millions, and yet we feel confident that not the half has been taken that would be were a systematic mode to reach all classes adopted. The subscriptions thus far have been principally by our heaviest capitalists, though we know that they have not yet all subscribed. We suggest that they, should not delay, but move in a body and systematically. It would be highly honorable to our city to get up a popular movement whereby all classes would be reached—particularly those having small sums to invest. We are confident that our present subscription might be speedily doubled. We have before suggested that a Loan Association should be formed whereby all percentages would be saved and the Loan thoroughly canvassed for. Every day government securities are becoming popular as the most solid investment that men can make. It is, moreover, a duty which we owe at the present time to sustain the Treasury. It is our interest as well to do so, for if the National faith be not preserved, what will other securities and investments be worth?

A novel and curious instrument has been invented by M. Bryois. It is for the purpose of taking short-hand notes with more than the usual rapidity. It consis s of a series of levers worked by keys like a piano, and acting on a set of types which impress themselves on a strip of paper that is gradually unrolled. A Working only with one finger, an ordinary reporter can work as rapidly as the best short-hand reporter, but by using the two hands, the rapidity is increased immensely.

The Union Chapel congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cincinnati recently declared its independence of the Conference by an almost unanimous vote, and appointed delegates to the Conference of Independent Methodist Churches to be held in New York in September next.

The Last Ditch.

We have heard a great deal about "the last ditch," and we have indulged in all sorts of imaginings as to where it might be located and what it might contain. The frequent announcements of this "ditch" had encouraged us to expect that some Union scout who had been in Richmond might perchance have seen a plan of it in the Rebel war office, but until the visit of Col. Jaques and Edmund Kirk we had not had the slightest intimation of its whereabouts or its place. It was easy for us to suppose that a ditch, or more particularly "the last ditch," might be a drain used for carrying off the impurities of the rebellion, and preparing the soil for the planting of a lasting and glorious peace, from which the Republic would become more prosperous, and the people throughout the land learn the lesson of Liberty, and study war no more. Such a ditch must, of course, contain in the course of its windings some horrible monsters of the smaller species, calculated to remind us of the conceptions of the original elements of London porter by Leach in *Punch*, years ago. That picture represented the under-current of the Thames as containing junior and senior vipers, exhausted sewer-rats, skeletons of drowned pups, the remains of long lost poodle-dogs which in their lifetime had been caressed and kissed by sweet ladies of the aristocratic persuasion, drowned babies "scarce a span long," used up leeches, decayed cabbages, offal from slaughter-houses, and things more horrible, which

"To name would be unlawful."

Now, we think a "last ditch" would be the appropriate habitation for all such things, and when we picture them in the transition stage of decomposition—that is, the stage at which animals and things which have ceased their earthly mission change into something else *pro bono publico*, wriggling and struggling, and dancing, and splashing, and sinking, and rising, and bubbling, and croaking, and frolicking, and fighting, and whirling, and rocking, and seething, and boiling and being generally very tumultuous—what a transition state! we think we have a faithful idea of "the last ditch" of modern times—"the last ditch" of the Slaveholders' Rebellion against the best government on which God's sun ever shone.

"The last ditch" of the Rebellion is filled with "American Knights," "Knights of the Golden Circle," "Fenians," "Bushwhackers," "Bounty jumpers," "Guerrillas," "Rebel sympathizers," "Copperheads," "Peace jobbers," and various other things of the same sort, but of different names. They are the impurities of the rebellion and are about to be washed out. Jeff. Davis had reference to the existence of such elements when he said to Colonel Jaques:

Do you suppose there are twenty millions at the North determined to crush us?

JEFF. had been informed that no draft would be supposed to take place at the North, because "the last ditch" was so over-crowded with reptiles and refuse matter that there was not loyalty enough left to wash it towards the sea. The comparison of Loyalty with water includes volumes, breadth and depth; and its relation to the Rebellion, that of a sweeping torrent. The Copperhead organs are counselling resistance to the draft instead of urging men to avoid it by enlisting in the army, and they think that this juncture, when the Rebel serpent's head is bruised, is the hour to strike, and prevent the success of our armies after such a long and well-fought war. For over three years our brave soldiers have breasted the common enemy, and have succeeded in all but crushing him; and in order to complete the work they have asked, through their Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States, 500,000 of their brothers to come out and take part in the glory of the finishing stroke. Mark the cruel and unthankful response which these miserable Copperheads, and secret traitors, make to this call:

It is not a call within the meaning of the law, and consequently has not an iota of legal force. Citizens might refuse now to join the army in violation of the act, may lawfully be resisted.—*Chicago Times.*

JEFF. DAVIS undoubtedly has confidence in the intelligence he has received that hundreds of thousands of the men of the North are resolved upon preventing him being vanquished by the Union army by their opposition to sending reinforcements into the field. But he may be over confident. The American people have not permitted this monstrous copperhead piece of secret treachery to develop among them, without satisfying their curiosity by informing themselves of its elements and its designs. In this knowledge our Government has doubtless become strong enough to swamp any effort which may be made to oppose the filling of the quota under the call for troops, or a draft if it shall be ordered. JEFF DAVIS and his Northern allies know well that the rebellion is tottering to its downfall and they fear the crash. In due time they shall know that our army has been reinforced, and disloyalty to the Constitution and laws of the United States duly punished. Their secret orders, their midnight assassin plans, their contemplated murders and robberies, their whole plan for inciting domestic revolution, and their names, are recorded, and woe to them when the record is unfolded. "The last ditch" is at the North; it runs from East to West, from the northern extremity of the country to the Rebel lines. Five hundred thousand hale and hearty loyal soldiers will, in a few weeks be placed from its head to its outlet and will sweep its venomous contents on towards the ocean. The order of the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States must be obeyed. Mark the traitors and the cowards who skulk or oppose.

It Troubles Them!

We infer from the tone of the New York *World* that the Democrats have become alarmed at the rumor that Mr. LINCOLN is going to propose an armistice. It contends that peace can be obtained only through the Democratic party, whose exclusive right it is to minipulate this question. We can well understand why the *World* is uneasy. The cry of peace, and the false accusation that the administration does not desire peace, is the sole capital of the Democrats. Hence the bare prospect of a movement by Mr. LINCOLN to draw the lines by making the rebels say unequivocally and over their own names whether they will accept peace on the basis of the restoration of Federal authority over the whole country, distnrbs the party managers, because it threatens to leave them with nothing to stand on. Peace is not a party question, though the Democrats are trying to make it one. In other words, they are trying to avoid the question of Southern independence, which Mr. DAVIS asserts is the condition precedent to peace, but they will not be suffered to succeed. The sole question before the country—and so it will be made to appear—is, shall we have peace by granting independence to the South or the restoration of Federal authority over all the States?

Keep the Inconsistencies Before the People.

It has been alleged over and over again that a majority of the soldiers of the Federal army were Democrats, and if they, as well as the Republicans, were allowed to come home and take part in elections, the unconditional Union and War tickets would be always defeated. It has been affirmed over and over again that the forces in the field were disaffected and anxious for peace and reconstruction on almost any terms. It has been declared that but for the support of the Democratic rank and file the Government could never have withstood the assaults of the rebellion. The sincerity of these assertions is patent by the light of the fact that the anti-war Democrats are the only parties opposed to allowing the soldiers in the field to vote next November. They alone would disfranchise our vote ans. They alone begin to talk of resisting the ballots of those who have been fighting to save the nation to true Democracy.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

It is unnecessary to assure you that the following was lately discovered among the secret papers of a lodge of the O. A. K's., and I will not take up your columns in doing so. It does not appear to whom the authorship is to be attributed, but there can be no doubt that the writer was deep in the secrets of the Copperhead, Rebel party, and was thoroughly acquainted with what he wrote. It needs no further introduction, as it is remarkably distinct in all itsstatements. UNION.

Copperhead Text and Commentary.

Before proceeding to the subject of this communication, a few general reflections are necessary in order to explain our duty in this emergency. Uniformity in all our conventions, committees and meetings is of the first importance, for upon that more than all else depends our ultimate success. This will be apparent when it is remembered that our motives are not of the purest and most disinterested character. If each man is permitted to explain things in his own way, there will very naturally be a provoking inconsistency in our actions and doings, which will seriously diminish our prospect of success.

It will not be permitted for any one's conscience to influence him in any manner whatever. Conscience, if there be any of it in our party, which is at least exceedingly doubtful, must be under perfect control; and if controlled it cannot be, it must be seceded from. Secession is now the fundamental principle of our party, and he who doubts it is guilty of heresy, and stands in danger of greater punishment than an Abolitionist.

To reduce the last paragraph to a cardinal maxim let us say that, *What cannot be controlled must be destroyed.* This is exceedingly plain. Old Abe has driven us out of power, and we have lost the strength necessary to control the government. What then? The maxim supplies the answer. We no longer have any control over the Union, and what is worse are not likely to have. What then? The maxim applies once more. Old Abe, the Cabinet, Congress, the army, the navy will not be controlled by us. Again, what then? The rule in the maxim must be enforced. The maxim makes our duty plain—it allows no ambiguity. There is this limitation, however,—it applies only to loyal men and loyal means. We submit ourselves to our greatly outraged and persecuted friends of the South, and to do their bidding we must hold ourselves in readiness at all times.

These few remarks prepare the way for our text and commentary.

"WHEREAS, Revering the memory and cherishing the sentiments of the immortal Jefferson and Jackson, &c.

This form is more important than will appear at first sight. It is true that on the subject of slavery Jefferson did say that he trembled when he remembered that God was just, and that Jackson had a cordial hatred of treason, and would have hung Calhoun in a trice could he have laid hands on him; but that makes no difference. They were both Democrats, and as we retain the name we must hold on to them. It must be remembered that our friends in Berks county vote for Jackson to this day, and if we keep his name before them they will vote any way we want them to.

"The present Administration, by a continual series of vile usurpations and encroachments upon the rights of a free people, has forfeited all claims upon our trust and confidence."

Here is the great cause of our present manifold grievances, and we must declaim against it stoutly. Under Buchanan's administration we were a free people—we were allowed to do what we pleased as long as we did nothing good. That blessed Constitutional period we no longer exercise. Then we were free to force slavery upon an unwilling people, to steal millions of dollars of the Indian Trust Bonds, to strip the North, and to give the South guns, ammunition, and all implements of war, that the former might be weak, and the latter strong, when war should be waged against the Federal Union. That freedom has been usurped. The Constitutional right to secede, to rebel, to obliterate the Constitution itself, to destroy the Union, to break up the government, to hang abolitionists, to tar and cotton Yankee school-mistresses, to muzzle the press, to gag the people, to maintain war, to burn towns, to massacre the innocent, and to declare the slave thrown in our power as prisoners of war, to eternize slavery, are being encroached upon. It is unmanly to suspect or have confidence in the man who seeks to destroy those God-given rights. It must never be permitted, or our liberty is gone. Old Abe will then establish his government on the detestable basis of Universal Liberty.

"A horrible civil war, whose desolating flames have been fed and fanned for the last three years by Executive obstinacy and imbecile legislation, is spreading its dreadful ravages over the vitals of our nation, robbing us of our best blood and treasure, and steeping the whole nation in the habiliments of mourning."

This is a strong point, and must not be overlooked at any time. "Sapping the vitals of our nation" has reference to the Southern Confederacy, of course, as have also the two sentences which follow it. We have no concern about the North, for if, as a nation, it is not destroyed; we have willed it, and it must be done. "Robbing us of our best blood and treasure!" This concerns us deeply. The high-souled chivalry of the South are passing away—degenerating; one of them now is not as good as five Yankees, as was formerly the case. Those noble-minded fellows, whose intelligence is of so high an order as prevents them entertaining any knowledge of the plebian Washington, who destroyed the power of European aristocracy in this country, and gave us a nation of "mudsills" and working-men, are diminishing so rapidly as to put the cause of the future. "Steeping the whole nation in the habiliments of mourning." This expression is not just exactly correct, but the idea is forcible It is almost universally used now by our friends, because it sounds well, and rounds the point admirably. *Steeping a nation* is a strong metaphor, but by adding, "in the habiliments of mourning"—i. e. in black clothes, gloves and crape—it is irresistable. "Executive obstinacy" means Lincoln's determination to carry on the war until he has destroyed the sacred rights enumerated above, and cleared slavery out of the land. Having tried to defeat his purpose in a thousand ways, and failed, we are justified in accusing him of obstinacy.

"This war is but the legitimate offspring of those principles, policies and precepts that have ever actuated and continue to govern the Administration party; that it has ever sown and fostered those seeds of contention and strife that have stricken and divided the people, and upon their skirts lie the blood of the nation."

It is of the utmost importance to charge the war upon Lincoln and his party, as that is one of the chief stipulations of the compact made between our immaculate leaders, Jeff. Davis and Vallandigham. Under no circumstances is any charge of that kind to be made against the South, because the North is responsible for the firing on Fort Sumter, and the occupancy by a hostile force of the forts, arsenals and dock-yards of the South. The South desired to be "let alone," and it was simply in self-defense that she commenced to steal the appliances of war years before. She had no idea of firing a shot until Lincoln's miserable slaves were guilty of the most unchivalrous conduct in trying to take provisions to the famished garrison of Fort Sumter. It is of no account in this connection that Old Abe never inaugurated any important war policy without first giving public notice to the South to lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance under the Constitution, but we are sure that he was never sincere about it—that he wanted to catch our Southern brethren in a trap. It is plain from this that "the blood of the nation" is upon the skirts of his administration, and that the South have done everything, save the sacrificing of their honor, to put a stop to the useless effusion of blood. To simplify this point. In all your doings be careful to denounce the Federal Administration, admit nothing good in it, charge it with the guilt of all our sufferings, and by implication—by all means—spit the vitals of our nation, robbing us of our best blood and treasure, and steeping the whole nation in the habiliments of mourning."

"The Administration has changed the policy of the war from that of restoring the Union to a war of subjugation, abolition and extinction of slavery."

This point has its peculiar merits, as it is intended to gull and deceive weak minded Union men and those of our own friends who are silly enough to have any honesty. It must never be lost sight of.

"The time has fully come when peace should be inscribed on the Democratic banner, an armistice be declared which will open the way for negotiations, compromises, and a final adjustment of our national difficulties, putting an end to the effusion of blood, and restore prosperity to our now distracted and bleeding country."

It is now clearly demonstrated that the Rebellion cannot hold out much longer, and therefore it is that "the time has fully come" when we must interfere to save it. If we can succeed in having an armistice declared, it will give Jeff. time to repair damages and put him in better condition to wage war. The only final adjustment of our national difficulties which is possible, must be on the basis of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the payment of its debts by the Yankees. We can in honor accept nothing less. We only cry "peace" that we may secure the success of the rebellion. It will be noticed that in this point we don't commit ourselves in favor of the old Union—the only country we acknowledge is the Confederacy.

"And are unconditionally opposed to the prosecution of the war for any other purpose than the enforcement of the laws, maintaining the Constitution and restoring the Union as it was; and that we earnestly protest against another man or another dollar going from our midst to support a war of subjugation and a scheme of plunder, rapine and *centralized power.*"

We don't commit ourselves in this, for we have reference to the Montgomery Constitution, and the Union formed by it. We are anxious to restore the latter as it was, for Old Abe's hireling soldiers have sadly cut it down, and it is in imminent danger of being absolutely destroyed, unless we come up to the rescue. The allusion to "another man or another dollar" cannot be easily appreciated, for we have never furnished the one or the other to Lincoln's armies. All our interests are, of course, in the rebel armies and rebel bonds, and we protest against Lincoln reinforcing his army or replenishing his exchequer, as in that event the rebellion must go up. We must therefore discourage enlistments, resist the draft, depreciate the Federal currency, cry down the national loans, and by every means in our power embarrass Lincoln's Govgrnment. The situation of affairs is getting desperate, and we must act boldly and together. The disaster will be great that will overtake us, if Lincoln succeeds in overthrowing the rebellion. Our funds invested in the rebel bonds will be lost forever; we will for all time be excluded from the administration of a government we have labored so earnestly to destroy; slavery will be absolutely destroyed, and the leveling dogma of "universal freedom" will be engrafted upon the constitution.

There are the features of our general plan and must not in any case be departed from. If we can succeed in holding the masses of our party together and in securing a portion of the sore-headed Fremont men, we will accomplish a splendid victory. Having control of the Federal Government we can make such an arrangement with the rebels as *they* desire. *We* are irresponsible. The Yankee debt will be repudiated, and the Yankees compelled to pay that of the rebellion. The dead heroes of the rebellion will be enshrined in glorious memory, while the living will be made immortal. The old order of things will be restored. Abolitionists will be hung as usual. Slavery will be nationalized and perpetuated. Mr. Toombs will call his roll of slaves under the shadows of Bunker Hill, and Faneuil Hall will no longer desecrate and polute the land. Mudsills" and Workingmen will no more have a voice in the Government, but will share the condition of those black men by whose side they are fighting against the rebellion. The Government of Washington will be displaced by that of Jeff. Davis, and the Constitution of Jefferson, and the other heroes of 1776 by that of the rebels of 1861.

This in brief will be the grand results which will follow the defeat of Lincoln—the downfall of the Federal Union and the destruction of universal freedom, in whose places shall rise in glorious beauty and majesty the Southern Confederacy and the benign institution of national Slavery. Let us be actively alive to the importance of doing our whole duty, and success, such as we have described, cannot fall to follow.

General Intelligence.

The corner stone of the new hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was laid on Thursday.

In one day last week 2,510 rations were issued at Louisville to refugees from rebeldom.

The police of Philadelphia are endeavoring to suppress cruelty to mules in the streets of that city.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia are about to have an excursion to Atlantic City, to which they propose to invite five hundred of our disabled soldiers, and they are inviting the citizens to pay for the tickets at $1,50 each. This is the right way to treat our returned soldiers who have suffered and sacrificed for our common country.

The ladies who bore peace flags at the demonstration in Springfield, Ill., last Thursday, are described as Rebel refugees and Milesian attendants. Green flags were also carried, the harp being surmounted by the motto, "No nigger equality," and resting on the scrolled basis, "White man's rights."

The price at which stamped envelopes are furnished by the Post Office Department, under a recent contract, being largely in excess of those heretofore made, the Department has issued a circular to various offices, announcing a corresponding advance rate, at which they are to be furnished to the public. The increase on the letter size is about 17 per cent.

At a recent railroad dinner, in compliment to the legal fraternity, the toast was given: "An honest lawyer, the noblest work of God; but an old farmer in the back part of the hall rather spoiled the effect by adding, in a loud voice, "and about the least use."

The Orleans (N. Y.) *Republican* says that an immense peat bed has been discovered at Pinehill, seven miles from Albion. The article is pronounced excellent, and the depth unfathomable. The "prospectors" dug twelve feet, and found no bottom to the peat.

The old spirit of patriotism has revived in many of the tows in Massachusetts. In one day ninety young men from the country passed through the Provost Marshal's office in the Third district, of whom eighty-two were accepted. Some came in one body for one year.

A Richmond paper furnishes the following information for the detection of mining operations: "Drive an iron gun-rod into the ground near where it is supposed a mine has been made until it is firm in the ground. Take it between the teeth and close the lips tight around the rod; close both ears with the forefingers and listen. You can hear a great distance under ground in this way."

Pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among the cattle in southwestern New Hampshire, and is assuming a serious and alarming character. It is showing itself in the towns of Peterboro, Hancock, Antrim and Dublin. The disease is said to have been contracted from a cow which was driven up from Massachusetts last winter.

They are working an oil well at Albion, Mich., which is now 400 feet deep.

The English fashionables put false tails on their horses, now, as the ladies wear Alexandra ringlets.

Among the autumn announcements of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, are Essays on Social Subjects, from the *Saturday Review*; The Autumn Holidays of a Country Parson; The Cliff Climbers, by Captain Mayne Reid; Clever Stories of all Nations, by John G. Saxe; Spheres of Life and Duty, by Rev. E. H. Chapin; The New Atmosphere, by Gail Hamilton; Dramatis Personæ, by Robert Browning; Familiar Letters from Europe, by the Late President Felton; Looking Toward Sunset, by Mrs. L. M. Child; Emily Chester, a novel; House and Home Papers, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, The Gypsies of Dane's Dyke; Poems of War, by George H. Boker; and the Hillyars and the Burtons, by Henry Kingsley.

A Paris correspondent writes: "I hear the same complaint here among the young men that I heard before leaving America, that marriage has become impossible, owing to the excessive luxury which has invaded all classes; that a lady's toilette now-a-days costs as much as it formerly required to provide for a whole family."

The chamois have decreased in number in Switzerland so considerably, that in some of the cantons it has been forbidden to hunt them for three years, under a severe penalty.

The New York *Independent* says "in old time the symbol of a determination to endure to the end was nailing the flag to the mast." Farragut has given us a better: we lash the Admiral to the mast."

The authorities of Baltimore rejected a proposition for the appropriation of $1,000 for the destruction of the loose dogs in town. The curs still have the freedom of the city.

The consumption of horse flesh as an article of food is largely on the increase in Paris. An official return recently published shows that the consignment of salted horse flesh to the capital from the Imperial magazines at Nort, amounts to nearly 20,000 pounds weekly.

The hay crop in New Hampshire is much better than was anticipated. Many farmers have gathered as much this year as last, and all concede that this crop is superior in quality and was gathered in much better condition.

This is the season for suicides in France. The fumes of charcoal appear this year to be preferred to the cold bath of the Seine. Fashions of Death differ as well as those of Life.

Of nineteen factory fires which have occurred in 1864, sixteen originated in the picker-room, and three of them in the print-machine, and were at ributed to foreign matter in the cotton.

A matrimonial newspaper is to be established in Paris. It is to be devoted exclusively to winning the happiness of its subscribers and correspondents. The title chosen is *L'Echo Nuptial*, and the motto, "*Toutes les ames sont Sœurs.*" ("All Souls are Kin.") Every day the *Echo Nuptial* will publish several columns of "Wants" and "Offers," and also a short correspondence between the advertisers, together with a review of the matrimonial market, announcing, day by day, whether blondes are in favor; whether browns rule high; whether there is a brisk demand for widowers or widows, and whether the business of matrimonial exchange is good.

A clergyman had two daughters who were much too fond of dress, which was a great grief to him. He had often reproved them in vain; and, preaching one Sabbath day on the sin of pride, he took occasion to notice, among other things, pride in dress. After speaking some considerable time on this subject, he suddenly stopped short and said, with feeling and expression: "But you will say, look at home!" My good friends, I do look at home till my heart aches!"

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Progress in Recruiting—The Tribune Printers and Poor Crow—The Horseshoe Blacksmiths on Foreign Iron—The Tallahasse—Brignoli—The Dramatic Profession—Arrest of John Mullaly—Rumors of Peace Propositions—Fernando Wood Played Out—Visit and Departure of Secretary Fessenden.

NEW YORK, August 20, 1864.

The opposition of the Peace Democracy has, some how or other, a very beneficial effect upon the substitute business and on recruiting generally, for although volunteers are not as abundant as they ought to be, yet they come freely and cheerfully more numerously than we have any right to expect in presence of the discouragement on the part of the Copperheads. Prices are good, and plenty of good men are to be got for them.

The *Tribune* strikers are still hanging about the corners and look rather chop-fallen. Last night they had a meeting in the Park, and the words uttered there have sealed their fate. "White men's rights," "nigger equality," the "tyrany of capital," and other phrases of that kind were used to inspire the audience. One speaker, the printer who ran away from his wife and some other persons, not long ago, made a speech to the disconsolate type-setters. Crow, the tailor, who keeps poor Irish women doing his work at starvation prices, also gave them a word about the relations of capital and labor, and the Chairman familiarly known in the *Tribune* office as "Eddy" Holmes, advised the "boys to retire in good order, and the meeting burst up.

The horse-shoe blacksmiths are still out, insisting that foreign iron must be used to make horse shoes. They are down upon American iron.

The Tallahassee is still a very prolific theme among commercial men. If resolution and a large amount of very mercantile swearing can capture the pirate steamer she will be taken. Wait however till she has done coaling and gets steam up. Firing is continually heard off all points along the coast from Halifax to Sandy Hook. Sometimes it is "heavy firing," and one of these days we expect to see the culprit dragged into New York bay and up to the Navy Yard, unless she gets spoiled at sea. She has not yet arrived. I learn that she was formerly the Atlanta which sailed from the Clyde some three or four months ago and ran into Wilmington.

Brignoli, the celebrated tenor, was before Judge Barnard in the Supreme Court yesterday, as a witness in a suit brought by some opera singers to recover wages. Counsel for the defense asked a question which had some bearing upon the former moral standing of the witness, which he objected to answer. He objected to name the profession which he followed previous to becoming an opera-tor. The Judge sustained the witness.

The dramatic profession held a meeting yesterday, Mr. Davidge, in the chair. The subject of high wages was the theme, and an address was authorized to be sent to the members of the profession throughout the country, soliciting co-operation.

At length John Mullaly, of the *Metropolitan Record*, has succeeded in gaining the special ear of the government, and a warrant for his arrest has been issued. His crime is "counselling riot and resistance to the draft." The process against him is a civil one, so that he is not yet a full fledged martyr. The officers are in search of him, and unless he has gone to Canada or Ireland, will be caught. Meantime all sorts of rumors about propositions for "an armistice" are afloat. Every body professes to have seen telegraphic missives from Washington and other points, and even men of some influence and standing join in the belief that there is indeed a proposition for peace being cooked up, and that commissioners duly authorized are, even now, on their way to the Rebel Capital to inquire as to desirable terms. Copperheads brag a good deal about the Rebel terms that "are to be offered" to the Chicago Convention. If the first part of our story be true, Chicago will be rather in the rear.

The Fernandy Wud men, who have returned from Sigh ray-cuse, keep their counsel pretty much to themselves. It appears they lost some points which they intended to make. The fact is, New York riot politicians have very little backing and support from the loyal people of the conduct of New Yorkers only tends to increase the chances of the country people for a draft. The countrymen who want to go to the front to put down these rascals, while the draft rioters hold back and encourage the drafting of good peace men up in the country. You see Copperheadism is unconstitutional, and can't be made to hang together. Poor Phernahandough!

Secretary Fessenden, who was in consultation with the bankers here yesterday, left immediately for Washington to-day. From what I have been able to gather in relation to his mission, I have no doubt but he leaves town with the assurance that the financial matters are in the way of improving. That, however, is a matter for development. A few days will tell.

Our Soldiers in the Hands of the Rebels.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1864.

I have just seen an old friend, an officer in the Potomac Army, Rev. Mr. Hudson, Chaplain of the 1st Michigan Cavalry.

Mr. Hudson is one of the most reliable and earnest men in the service, and has, from the commencement of the war, clung to his regiment, and has gained a hold on the confidence and love of those already veterans, which only a good man can secure.

Mr. Hudson was taken prisoner, with other officers of his regiment, more than two months ago, in Dinwiddie county, Va., and was taken on foot he was marched more than forty miles to Red River, and thrown into Libbey prison.

Here he found himself with about one hundred and fifty companions, and was put on the daily ration of food to these prisoners was one half pint boiled beans, one small piece of corn bread, about two inches wide, four long and an inch thick—and to this was added two ounces of fat pork. This was the food of the entire day. The pork is mostly and rotten; they never saw wheat bread, except when one would get a little money and bought a loaf at one dollar. They never saw sugar, nor tea, and had no vegetables. In their sickness, they are allowed a little corn meal gruel; not a spoon, knife or plate was offered them; they made spoons of wood, and used a pocket-knife for cutting the pork into slices.

Their treatment was unrelieved by a single gleam of individual kindness.

If any one was taken sick, it was deemed the signing of his death warrant. For in the presence of cruelty, insufficient food, foul air, and gloomy forebodings, it was almost certain that the victim died. What a wail has gone up from that infernal den. It is a type and symbol of Southern civilization.

Mr. Hudson said that the treatment of our prisoners, thirty thousand in number, at Andersonville, utterly beggared all language to paint its diabolical wickedness. Thirty thousand men are confined in a pen of thirteen acres without boun ds or bree, or are they driven down on the cold ground with one blanket; in storms they have not the slightest protection; they are huddled together like beasts; they die at the rate of fifty a day, and every morning the dead cart comes into the inclosure, and those who have died the previous day or night are scattered up with as little ceremony and respect as we show to the carcasses of the lowest animals.

Not one thing is done by the rebel government to mitigate the miseries of those who have been so unfortunate as to fall into their hands.

Such are the men who control the Southern Confederacy and with whom many amongst us desire to cement the bonds of a fraternal peace.

It is often said, in excuse for the inhumanity shown to their prisoners, that their men whom the fortune of war has placed in our hands are often cruelly treated. For this assertion there is not the shadow of truth. I went last winter to Fort La Fayette, in part to see the rebel prisoners, then four or five thousand in number, not one of whom was destitute of a single article essential for their comfort. They have been taken supplied with shoes and hatless. Blankets, and clothing of all descriptions had been given them. Many of them said, "We never lived better in our lives."

We return the rebel prisoners to their tents fat, healthy, and well dressed. They bring to us our men ragged, haggard, dying from combined cruelty and hunger.

In the Old Capitol Prison in Washington the Rebels are healthy and robust, and more ready for a vigorous campaign than for months.

From all this it is evident that the rebels that the Confederacy have determined to destroy all of our men who fall into their hands and as they dare not slaughter them on the field of battle—to secure the end by a more ingenious and satanic method.

J. J. M.

Captain Semmes and Captain Winslow.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports that Captain Winslow still claims Semmes of the Alabama as a prisoner, and gives the following excellent reasons for his claims:

"When a man surrenders," says the Captain, he takes upon himself the obligation to deliver up his person to his enemy, for,if such were not the case, quarter would never be accepted; there would, in fact, be no such thing as a surrender. The defeated man would be fired at until he was killed, or until he had arrived within the power of his enemy. When a man surrenders, therefore, he does so in order that his enemy may cease the fire which is destroying him; and if it were not the case that in surrendering he had to come and deliver up his person, his enemy most assuredly would never stop firing at him, and thus no such thing as a surrender could exist. Captain Semmes surrendered to me, and I stopped firing, in order not to destroy him; and, instead of delivering himself up as he engaged to do by this act, he took advantage of the situation in which he found me, and this escape was accomplished in a way which I could not have deemed possible, and, therefore, did not foresee. His conduct in this affair I shall not qualify; it will be properly appreciated by every sailor. By all the rules of honorable warfare he is now my prisoner, and stands in his relation to me, as a prisoner on parole. In my opinion Semmes also regards himself as a prisoner on parole, and I don't believe he will go into service again unless I release him. The fact of his finding refuge in my vessel's flag or on foreign soil has nothing to do with his personal relations to me, and Capt. Semmes so well understands this that he will not again be caught on the sea.

Personal.

A Springfield (Illinois) letter says: "It is stated by friends of Mr. Lincoln that he does not expect to return to Illinois after his term of office, but will make Boston his future home."

The Providence *Journal* says: "It will take pretty hard swearing to make the people believe that General Burnside has failed in his duty; and if this is supplied, he must do, what he never yet has done, but what his friends have often wanted him to do, speak in his own defence, and let the blame fall where it belongs."

The Boston *Transcript* states that "Governor Andrew, yielding to what is his plain duty to the Commonwealth, and to the generally expressed wishes of the vast majority of the people, will be a candidate for renomination."

Mr. J. H. Siddons, lately of Boston, is in England endeavoring to procure skillful mechanics for the works of manufacturers in New England. He has met no favorable result so far, but is busily engaged in diffusing information about this country which cannot fail to do good. He has issued a little pamphlet containing a great deal of valuable information in regard to emigration to America.

Candor is very much praised as a virtue; but let no one attempt to practice it without discrimination. Everybody has heard the story of the woman who, having married unhappily, went to an old maid, who had been the intimate friend of her girlhood, and poured out her sorrows without reserve. "I am sorry for you," said the sympathetic spinster—"I am sorry you got married." "Thank you!" retorted the wife—"I would have you know my husband is better than none at all!"

A maiden lady, whose age is not a proper subject for discussion, warns young men that the stamp tax on matches is to be enforced on and after the 1st of September, and that it would be a saving of money to finish up engagements before that date.

For the manuscript of his book of travels in the United States Anthony Trollope received $20 000. His literary income from copyright is $12,000 per annum.

The Cincinnati correspondent of the Chicago *Times* states that every delegate in the State of Kentucky to the Chicago Convention has been elected, and instructions for Seymour of Connecticut for President.

Hon. W. B. Cobb, member of the rebel Congress from Alabama, left St. Joseph for Omaha on the 13th.

Hon. T. A. Plants, of Pomeroy, Ohio, is the Union candidate for Congress in the 15th District, composed of the counties of Meigs, Washington, Athens, Monroe and Morgan.

Hon. John Covode, while attending his mowing machine on his farm in Pennsylvania one day last week, met with quite a severe accident. His left foot being brought in contact with the knives of the machine was seriously cut.

Dr. Brown, of Liberty, Maine, was found guilty by the United States District Court, at Bangor, on Saturday, of the practice of applying poisons to drafted men in such a way that they were exempted for piles and other diseases. His charge was a $100 a man.

The Rev. John T. Pressly, D.D., of Allegheny, preached at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday morning and evening.

Mr

A PERILOUS STORY.

Running the Rapids of the St. Lawrence in a Skiff.

The Prescott (Canada) *Telegraph* has the following account of a hazardous exploit:

During the latter part of July two men, named Violet Jones, of the Fusileer Guards, and Robert Welch, of Mr. Barker's exchange office, Prescott, left here on a trip to Montreal, intending to run the rapids of the St. Lawrence. They started in a lapstreak skiff, twenty-one feet long, three feet six inches beam; and carried with them two pairs of oars, a sail and a tent, with the necessary cooking apparatus, &c., for camp life. They succeeded in running the Gallops, Rapid du Plat and the north channel of the long Sault as far as the point, the same evening. Being afraid to venture the remainder of the channel, they carried their boat and traps across the island to the head of the South Channel, but the darkness was so intense that they considered 'discretion the better part of valor,' and they camped on the island all night. The following morning they 'packed up their duds,' and made another, and this time successful, attempt accompanied by the cheers of about twenty people who had congregated upon the shore. The peril of the undertaking will be better understood when we state that the swells washed over the boat, half filling it with water, one of which struck the man at the oars (Welch) in the face, almost depriving him of his breath. They then run to Hogansburg, where they laid over a day.

"Next morning the Coteau Rapids were passed in beautiful style, and they soon reached the Cedars, 'the most splendid rapid of the whole lot to run,' the suit took nearly finished our adventurers. Being unacquainted with the channel, they took the north shore, and when only about one hundred yards off, in a very swift current, they saw ahead of them a fall of about seven feet. By hard pulling and good steering, however, they succeeded in making the 'Old Lock,' on the north side, when an oar broke, fortunately just as they were within reach of the lock. They here struck an eddy, and went back to the head, when a passing raft pointed out the channel, and amid some good swells they descended the rapids in safety.

"Then came the Cascades. Here they were advised by a gentleman whom they met not to attempt to run them, as the Cascades had never been run by anything smaller than a batteaux, and he was sure they would be drowned. Notwithstanding this they determined to proceed, and were anxiously watched in their perilous journey by the gentleman above spoken of. The first pitch was passed safely; at the second, however, the boat went down, and struck—whether the bottom of a rock they could not, of course, say. She, however, raised, they supposed by the force of the current, although filled with water and was carried about thirty yards to a friendly rock. The moment they struck still water, the boat sunk. The rock before spoken of, however, was near, and, though small, here they bailed out their boat and prepared to start again. Mounted on this lonely rock they took a view of the situation, being anxiously desirous to 'change their base,' but no assistance could there reach them, and *nolens volens*, they had to take to their boat again. A point ahead was selected, and they determined if the boat should swamp in the rapids ahead, they would stick to her as long as she was kept up by the current and their lustily plied oars, and then abandoning her, swim for the point.

"Although badly tossed, however, she still kept up, and about half filled with water, bravely she came out of this latter peril. They reached the point, baled their boat, hoisted sail, and started across Lake St. Peter, reaching the Nun's Island that night, where they camped. This was a good day's work. Seven rapids, large and small, were passed, and two lakes, making a distance of about seventy miles, and although 'wet to the skin,' they slept soundly, feeling thankful, it is to be hoped, to a bountiful Providence, to whose protective hand they, in a peculiar manner, this day, owed their lives. The next morning they reached Caughnawaga, and were here strongly advised by a gentleman from the Montreal *Telegraph* and others against attempting this new danger. But they had passed through so many perils safely they had no notion of quitting their self-imposed task until they had completed it. They accordingly did run the Lachine Rapid, and run it safely and without adventure, thus making the entire trip, from Prescott to Montreal in a skiff of one hundred pounds weight, with about five hundred and twelve pounds load, including baggage, their own weight, &c.

"All the rapids were run stern first. The reason for this is that a better brace may be obtained with the oars in this position—the man at the stern at the complete command of the man at the oars, who besides goes down facing the danger. In such places a quick eye and steady hand are imperative, and even these, we should imagine, would hardly insure safety at all times. We hope Messrs. Welch and Jones will not find many imitators."

The Dying Sergeant.

The following touching sketch possesses a peculiar and melancholy interest, from the fact that it was from the pen of the heroic General Rice, who was killed in one of the recent battles in Virginia. At the time it was written he was Colonel of the New York 44th.

It was perhaps ten days after the second battle of Manassas, that I visited one of the hospitals near Washington; for the purpose of ascertaining if any of the disabled of my own command had been borne there, and if so, of speaking to them a kind cheerful word, always so grateful to a wounded soldier. As I was passing through the numerous wards, viewing with feeling of sympathy and pride the mutilated, but patriotic and uncomplaining sufferers, strangers—a sister and an aunt of one of the young heroes—accosted me, and asked if I would be so kind as to come to the couch of their relative, and stand by him while the surgeon should amputate his limb, which they told me had been amputated a few days before, but, on account of the arteries having commenced to slough away, the physicians had decided upon this as the only hope of saving his life. I followed them to the couch. They were both weeping, but the wounded soldier although suffering intensely, met me with a smile and saluted me. I sat down by his couch, and took his hand in mine.

He told me that he was a Sergeant in the 5th New York (Duryea's Zouaves), that he was wounded late in the action and left upon the field; that he remained where he fell from Saturday until Wednesday, "with no food save a few hard crackers, left in my haversack, and no water, except that which God gave me from heaven, in rain and dew, and which I caught in my blanket." The Sergeant continued his story, after a moment's pause, occasioned by his suffering, by saying: "You know, Colonel, how God remembers us wounded soldiers with rain, after the battle is over, and when our lips are parched and our tongues are burning with fever. On Wednesday, I was found by one of our surgeons, who dressed my wound and placed me with other disabled soldiers in an ambulance, to be sent to Washington. I arrived late on Thursday evening, when my limb was amputated, and I"— The sergeant again paused in his story, and I begged him not to go on. I noticed that his voice was weaker, and his face more pale and death-like, and a moment afterward I observed blood trickling down upon the floor from the rubber poncho on which the sergeant was lying.

I at once called the surgeon to his bedside. He examined the limb, and, after consulting with other surgeons in attendance, told me they had decided that it was impossible to save his life; that re-amputation would be useless; that the soldier was fast sinking from exhaustion; and, that in all probability, he would not survive the hour, and desired that I should make known their decision and apprehensions to the aunt and sister.

With such language as a soldier might command, I informed them that the sergeant must soon rest. Tears filled their eyes, and they sobbed bitterly; but their grief was borne as Christian women alone can bear their sorrow—for they heard the voice of the elder brother speaking to them as to Martha, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me though he were dead yet shall he live.' The sister, wiping away her tears, and taking a prayer book from her dress, asked me if I would tell her brother how soon he must die, and if I would read him "the prayer for the dying."

I went to the couch, and stood beside the dying soldier. "Sergeant," I said, we shall halt soon, we are not going to march much further to-day."

"Are we going to halt, Colonel," said the sergeant, "so early in the day? Are we going to bivouac before night?"

"Yes, sergeant," I replied, "the march is nearly over—the bugle-call will soon sound the 'halt.'"

The sergeant's mind wandered for a moment but my tears interpreted to him my words.

"Oh! Colonel," he said, "do you mean that I am so soon to die?"

"Yes, sergeant," I said, "You are soon to die."

"Well, Colonel, I am glad I am going to die—I want to rest—the march has been so long that I am weary—I am tired—I want to halt—I want to be with Christ—I want to be with my Saviour." I read to him "the prayer for the dying," most of which he repeated; and then the sister kneeled beside the couch of her dying brother, and offered up to God a prayer full of earnestness, love and faith. The life blood of the dying soldier was trickling down the bedside and crimsoning her dress, while she thus sought the Father that the robes of her dying brother might be "washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb."

The prayer was finished. The sergeant said "Amen." We stood again by the bed-side.—"Sister—aunt—do not grieve—do not weep, for I am going to Christ; I am going to rest in heaven. Tell my mother, sister"—and the soldier took from his finger a ring and kissed it—"tell my mother, sister,"—said the sergeant, "that this is for her, and that I remembered her and loved her, dying;" and then he took another ring from his hand, kissed it, and said, "sister, give this to her to whom my heart is pledged, and tell her—tell her to come to me in heaven. And, Colonel," said the Sergeant, turning to me, and his face brightened with the words, "tell my comrades of the army—the brave Army of the Potomac—that I died bravely, died for the good old flag." These were the last words of the dying soldier. His pulse now beat feebler and feebler, the blood trickled faster and faster down the bed-side, the dew of death came and went, and flickering for a moment over the pallid face, at length rested—rested forever. The Sergeant had halted. His bivouac now is in heaven.—*Cor. Independent.*

A Rebel Mail and what was in it.

A rebel mail was captured in Baltimore a few days ago. One bag contained about five hundred letters, many of which were of recent date and addressed to prominent officers of the rebel army and navy. The contents of these letters are really interesting, especially as they have been written by some of the most aristocratic residents of the city. Some contain photographs of the parties writing, with locks of hair and other testimonials of regard and esteem, whilst the sentiments expressed are quite amusing. Some of the fair writers state that on the occasion of the late raid of the "Southern Chivalry" into Maryland they went to the city markets and laid in a most unusual supply of the delicacies of the season for the purpose of entertaining the aforesaid chivalry, but—they didn't come. Others declare that during a whole night they seated themselves at the front indoors, in the hope of hearing the clatter of the Confederate cavalry in order that they might give them a real hospitable reception.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c. to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug16dm

DENTISTRY.

WHY SUFFER
Pain in the Extractions of Your Teeth,
when you can have them
Extracted without any
AT THE
Dental Establishment, No. 278 Penn st.,
by a perfectly safe and pleasant process?

Call and examine those beautiful specimens of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

and you will be convinced that they are superior to any place in the city. ja

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $5.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for from $10 to $12.

Partial and full sets on gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Old Gold Plate purchased at their full value.

Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
mh8 278 PENN STREET.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable all to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a Telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,
je20:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on reasonable terms. The table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

MEDICAL.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,

And now offer for sale a very general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec6:tf

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in the city.

OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street
Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24:ly

RESTAURANTS.

BOVERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se 7 'y J. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 77 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jn16:ly

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors. Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe19:ly

OPEN AGAIN.—
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7:ly

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 24 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 24 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. aug8

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Risher & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having disposed of his entire interests in the same to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all deb's, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.

Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

CARD.—The undersigned having purchased the entire interests of William Richards, in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad Spikes, at the Shenango Iron Works, under the name and firm of REIS BROWN & BERGER.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.

Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.
aug4:2m-3t-a-w

E. z BUTLER ..... T. S. BOYCE.

E. S. BUTLER & CO.,
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 16 Public Landing.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Agents for Cincinnati and Memphis Packet Co. And all points on the Upper and Lower Ohio, Mississippi, Cumberland, Tennessee, Wabash and Missouri Rivers. Consignments Solicited. Government Vouchers and Steamboat Freight Bills adjusted and collected. my14:ly

LOST OR MISLAID.—Certificate No. 48, dated June 24th, 1864, for Five Hundred and Twenty Shares in the Columbia Oil Company, in the name of J. Edgar Thomson. The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified to not negotiate the said Certificate, application having been made for a new one. The finder is requested to return the same to J. EDGAR THOMSON, Philadelphia; or to THOS. S. CLARKE, Pittsburgh.
au19-21aw-3t.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE
The next Session of this flourishing Institution, to continue fourteen weeks, opens the 8th of September next.
Expenses for Ladies about $60—of Lads $75.
Address Rev. R. T. TAYLOR.
au13-im-e-o-d

$400. ONE YEAR MEN.
NEW ORGANIZATION!
Local Bounty $300
National Bounty 100
R. BIDDLE YOUNG, Recruiting officer.
au4-tf No. 126 Fourth street, Pittsburg.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

EUREKA LUBRICATING OIL.—Warranted superior to Lard, at half the price. Manufactured by
PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
au1-1m No. 51 Market st., cor. second.

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gentlemen wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my 18

GROCERS.

CHARLES C. BAILSLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
au4 PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
COOK, PETTIT & CO'S.
No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
250,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH ..... JOHN S. DILWORTH
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield.
Ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se7 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila. ..... C. W. RICKETSON, Pitts'g
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES ..... O. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured Nails. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se9

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHI,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
Ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH,
Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW
oc21:1y

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL ..... S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER ..... JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
M'MASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je3-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 135 FOURTH STREET,
je20-tf PITTSBURGH.

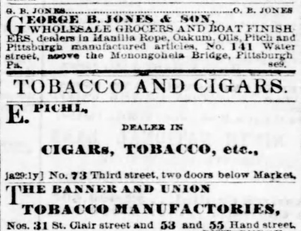
PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 *FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH*
my18

JNO. H. HAMPTON ..... W. G. MORELAND
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street
au2

BLANDY'S PATENT,

Zanesville, Ohio.



BLANDYS'
PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILLS,
AND
BLANDYS'
Patented Portable Steam Engines!
Blandys' Steam Engine Works!
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.
Blandys' Newark Machine Works,
NEWARK, OHIO.

The most successful in the world. First premium every exhibition, at State and National Fairs. Perfectly equipped for operation Cut first quality of lumber. Wm. R. Hughes, Wilmore, Pa., cut 1,250,000 feet in seven months, ending May, 1864, including the short days of winter. James C McClure, Lewisburg, Pa., cut 535,000 feet oak in three months, in June, 1864. 190,000 feet oak; 291h of June 18,000 feet oak. Printed instructions, and engraved ground plan for Mill and Engine.

Send for illustrated circular, with descriptions and reports of operators.

Address
H. & F. BLANDY,
at Zanesville or Newark, O.
Orders, Visits and Correspondence Solicited. au18:1w

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY FOR
YOUNG LADIES, AT SEWICKLEY, PA.

The Fall Session will open on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. The best advantages are afforded, and at reasonable rates. For terms, &c., send for a Circular. Address REV. A. WILLIAMS,
au4-1m-e-o-d Sewickleyville, Pa.

BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.—
NOTICE is hereby given to persons holding Bonds, Warrants or any claims whatever against the Borough of Manchester due on or before the 1st day of April, 1864, to present the same for payment at the Treasurer's office, on or before the 20th inst., as the interest on said claims will cease after that date.
au4-tf THOS. B. UPDIKE, Treas.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy8-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufacturer Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe5:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH ..... DAVID E. PARK ..... JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Hog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania Avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Hog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Founders and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

IRON.

M. WHITMORE ..... C. H. WOLFE ..... G. J. DUFF ..... T. H. LANE
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jul1

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG ..... C. B. HERRON ..... J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
Ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
AREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se6 PITTSBURGH PA.

H. LLOYD ..... GEORGE BLACK.
LLOYD & BLACK.
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my29:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron,
Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES. [se23

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately

HELD TO COURT,
Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 58, Fifth street.
aug3.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those whose sight cannot see the greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street, DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Styles. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:ly

IN THE MATTER of the EXTENSION of Wilkinston Street, Snowden Alley and Chestnut street, in the borough of Lawrenceville, at Nos. 3 and 6, of June T., 1864.

The undersigned Viewers appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions to assess damages, ascertain benefits and discharge such other duties as are devolved upon them by their appointment, will meet and organize at the office of Wm. CANCY, Esq., on Butler street, Lawrenceville, on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, at 1 o'clock, p. m., and proceed to perform said duties, when and where all parties interested in the extension of said street and alley, in any manner, may attend.

EDMUND WILKINS,
JAMES PEARSON,
SAMUEL KELLER,
GEORGE McKEE,
JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES RARISON,
R. O BOSWORTH, Viewers.

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidsick Champagne, in store and for sale by
TELLER & RICKETSON

MANUFACTURERS.

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. Jy15-cw

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS,
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers. Particular attention paid to Repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. jel1

HENRY DAEWERITZ ..... JULIUS KIRMSE ..... JOSEPH LANG.
DAEWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,
No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood & Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. Jy30-1y

JAMES BOWN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

CADMAN ..... T. B. CRAWFORD.
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au9:1y

UNION BRASS WORKS.
MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS.
Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.
No. 13 Second near Short street,
jy24-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. [jy2:1y

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,
J. C. BIDWELL,
Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.

Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. je21

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
Office and Warerooom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy6-1y

CHARLES ROEDEL ..... HENRY DAEWERITZ.
ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ,
No. 39 THIRD STREET,
(Between Wood and Smithfield.)
PITTSBURGH.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brewers' Kettles, Stills,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Copper, Sheet Iron, and Blacksmith Work.
je3 3m

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 139 SECOND streets,
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Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. au8:2

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
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attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Sail Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct7:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
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W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
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BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Sieves, Wire, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parlor Cages, Plated Tin Ware, Fire Coal Shovels and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap6

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N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. do. do. 1881 Bonds,
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U. S. Seven-Thirties,
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	70½		May 5
50	Citizens	—	68		" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	64¾		" 5
50	Allegheny	—	60		" 5
50	Mechanics	—	67½		" 5
50	Iron City	—	64¾		" 5
50	M. & M.	—	60		" 4
50	First National	110	—		$5.75
50	Second National	110	—		
100	Third National	—	106		
100	Fourth National	110	—		
100	First National, Alt'y	—	110		$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	49¾	" 4½	ct.
		INSURANCE.			
50	Citizens	—	61	June	$6.00
42	Western	—	88½	May	$2.50
42	Monongahela	34	36		$3.00
50	Eureka	50	50		$4.00
25	Pittsburgh	34	34		
25	Allegheny	37	38		$3.00
50	People's	28	29¾		$4.00
50	Penna	22½	—		
		RAILROAD.			
50	Monongahela	—	28¾	4	ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40	—	5	ct.
50	Hand Street	—	80	5	ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—		
25	Birmingham	—	21¾	$1	50
		RAILROAD.			
50	Allegheny Valley	14	—		
50	Central	7½	—		
100	Fort Wayne	116	—		
100	Cleveland	114	—		
50	Connellsville	—	12¾		
50	do (interest)	11¾	17		
50	Steubenville	—	13½		
50	Chartiers	—	—		
50	Hempfield	—	—		
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70		
24	Birmingham	—	40		
50	Citizens	—	95		
		TEAM.			
50	Pittsburgh	—	88½	$2	50
25	Allegheny	34½	—	$1	00
50	Peoples	—	41¾	5	ct.
		OIL COMPANIES.			
25	Lucesco	—	27		
5	Noble	—	—		
10	North American	9	7¾		
10	Dalzell	—	9¾	1	ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts	14½	—	2	ct.
50	Columbia	100	—	4	ct.
5	Iron City	—	—		
2	Horse Neck	—	5		
8	Stella	—	—		
8	Federal	5	—		
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
60	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	—	11¾		
50	Monga'hela Navig'n	44	—	$2	50
		BONDS.			
	Allegheny County 6's	—	80		
	do 5's	87½	90		
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	79		
	do 5's	—	97		
	Allegheny City 6's	100	—		
	do 5's	—	70		
	Alleg'y City 6's, reg'd	—	105		
	do 2d mortg	100	—		
	Connellsville 6's	—	100		85¾
	Mech. R. R. 6's	—	75		
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	96¾		

SATURDAY, August 20—P. M.

—The local money market is very active. There is a sharp demand on the discount houses but the supply is equal to all legitimate wants. Our wholesale grocers are making heavy purchases of leading articles in their line, which of itself would require a large amount of cash means.

—The Oil Stock market continues excited, and numerous transactions are made in the *cheaper* shares, and occasional sales occur in Columbia, and Allegheny, and Pittsburgh.

—Dalzell is quoted higher here than in Philadelphia. Many of the most wealthy owners of this stock reside here, and are perfectly cognizant of its value. Sales were made to-day in this city at 9¾. It will either decline here, or go up in Philadelphia. In these days of telegraphs, the price in the two localities ought not to differ much. The friends here are firm in their conviction that it will advance.

—Another addition is made to the stock table by Mr. Bryan, of the manner of two oil companies, the Stella and Federal, which have been respectably organized, and are said to be very promising.

—A new bank, under the National Banking Law, is about to be organized in this city. This will be the Fifth National Bank of Pittsburg. It will be seen, by an advertisement in another column of the paper, that the books of subscription are open at the office of D. S. Long & Co., No. 27 Wood street, where persons desiring to subscribe are invited to call.

—The Secretary of the Treasury was in New York on Saturday. Terms of the New Loan are not yet decided. It is reported, however, that the Bonds will be the popular 5-20s., which, owing to the heavy foreign demand, are becoming extremely scarce. The demand for the 7-30's, is not expected to be diminished by the issue of those gold-bearing bonds, as the latter will be absorbed by a different class of investors from those who subscribe for the former. Moreover, the Debt Certificates, whose low price has checked the demand for the 7-3?'s, will now probably rise in value, as it is proposed to accept 20 per cent. of the New Bonds in these securities. Arrangements for payment of this and future loans will be such as to disturb as little as possible the movements of the money market.

—In New York, according to Saturday's Herald, the money market continues easy and torpid. There is a large amount of unemployed capital in the city, and the flow from the country is increasing its bulk. The rate is still seven per cent., with exceptional transactions at six on call. The speculative feeling on the Stock Exchange shows weakness, in the absence of many of the brokers and strong operators. The activity in six per cent. gold bearing United States bonds is likely to increase rather than diminish, under the foreign demand, without which government securities would be about as hard to move as railway shares are at present.

—Gold is drooping in consequence of the payment of interest, as explained below:

The Treasury Office in New York, says the *Times* of Saturday, now holds between *thirteen and fourteen millions* in Gold and Silver. The current Customs Receipts are largely in advance of the daily demand upon the Office for Gold Interest. This accumulation would continue until the first of November, but for the order made to-day by Secretary FESSENDEN that the Coupons due on the 1st of November on the 5-20 Loan, as well as the Coupons on the 10-40 Loan due on the 1st of September *will be paid on presentation*, without abatement of interest. The Secretary incurs no risk in making this order. He proposes to anticipate *seventeen millions* of Gold Interest, on the 1st of September and 1st November, while he holds in the New York and other Offices, and with his Bankers in London, more than this sum in Gold and Silver. We very much doubt whether this order will reduce the Gold balances at New York and other points, equal to the fresh receipts from Customs. The sum total of interest thus anticipated, together with the 1st of October interest on the 7-30 ₣ cent Treasury Notes of 1861, then due, is $19,572,707. The Customs Duties at New York and all other points in August, September and October, last year, were $26,118,890. This season they will not be materially less. And such is the confidence of the holders of the Gold-bearing Stocks of the Government in the ability of the Treasury, from Customs alone, and the certainty that the Gold will be paid for Interest *whenever demanded*, that the order made today will not be as promptly availed of as the Secretary could wish.

The present gold-bearing public debt of the United States is $885,358,181, involving an interest charge in gold of $53,725,513. The customs revenue in gold the past fiscal year was $105,218,102. It is desirable, in many points of view, that our consumption of foreign merchandise, during the next fiscal year should not produce, even at the increased rates under the revised tariff, as much gold revenue as last year. At the same time, it is the policy of the Treasury Department to shape the progress of the Gold-bearing Public Debt, both as to amount and the rate of interest to this contingency. Hence the programme of Mr. Fessenden for the new Popular Loan at 7 30 ₣ cent. in Currency, to take its Gold-bearing shape at 6 ₣ cent. three years hence; by which time, under the blessings of a restored Union of the States, our Customs Revenue in Gold will be equal to the support of $200,000,000 Interest per annum.

—The willingness of a number of the State Banks to go under the provisions of the National law has induced the senate to amend an act of last session, allowing them to make the change. This amendment, which will probably be concurred in by the House, requires that the State organizations shall surrender the specie certificates which they received from the Treasurer of the Commonwealth when they advanced the money to pay the interest on the debt of Pennsylvania in 1862. The present value of these specie certificates is about one million three hundred thousand dollars. The annual taxes paid by the Banks of the State is three hundred and thirty thousand dollars As the Banks, after making the change, will not be required to pay these tax s, the difference between the two sums represents the apparent profit to the Commonwealth. But this profit is only *apparent*, and not real, because the State will lose the taxes not simply for one year, but for all time. Governor Curtin would not sign the bill allowing the Banks to make the change until the clause was inserted requiring them to surrender their certificates.

—For the purpose of showing the increase in the earnings of the railroads during the war, the following comparison of gross receipts of six roads during the month of July, 1861 and 1864, will be found of interest:

	July, 1861.	July, 1864.	Increase.
Illinois Central	$170,260	$404,166	137 ₣ cent.
Mis. & P. du Chien	107,399	129,547	20 "
Mich. Central	125,377	263,144	110 "
Cleveland & Ill	56,288	113,515	102 "
Erie	377,905	974,316	158 "
P., F. W. & Chic	178,410	485,681	172 "

The rate of increase in earnings varies from 20 per cent. to 172 per cent., and averages considerably over 100 per cent. The following shows the market value of the shares of the respective roads:

	Aug., 1861.	Aug., 1864.
Illinois Central	91½	132
Milwaukee and P. du C	15	69
Michigan Central	42	120
Cleveland and Toledo	29	132
Erie	25	112

There is a wide margin between the increase of earnings and the increase in the market price of the shares. This is attributable to the fact that before the war the bonds and preferred stock of the roads absorbed nearly the entire profits. The large increase of the earnings has enabled the roads to pay dividends upon all their securities, giving to the common stock a value almost equal to that of bonds or preferred stock.

—The imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New York, week ending August 19, were to the value of $1,003,357, against $1,902,226 same week last year.

—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Milford, Delaware, having been robbed of a large amount of their own bills, $20 and $50, those denominations will not, for the present, be redeemed by the Bank. The small notes, up to 10s, continue to be purchased as usual.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

August 20.

Oils—There has been a limited demand for Fish Oils at our quotations, viz: $1 62½@1 65 for Racked Whale; $1 70@1 75 for Winter Whale; and $2 50@2 60 for Winter Sperm. There is a fair demand for Linseed oil at $1 72½@1 75. A sale of 5,000 gallons, in private terms, but at a lower rate. Lard oil is held firmly, with small sales of No. 1 Winter at $1 75@1 80. Prices of Red oil are nominal. No change in Salad oil. Sales of Latour's at $6 25@7, in gold.

PETROLEUM.—There has again been considerable activity in the market, and prices are well maintained; but the difficulties at the Custom House in making shipments restrict business. Sales of 1,000 bbls Crude at 49@50c; 1,000 bbls do, all October delivery, at 58c, H. O.; 1,000 bbls Refined, in bond, 82@83; including some for future delivery at 86@87c, and 4,000 bbls free at 83@88c. Rosineum is worth $10@50.

The following are the receipts of Crude and Refined Petroleum at this port during the past week:

Crude, barrels	2,075
Refined, barrels	4,280

The shipments of Petroleum were light this week, but one cargo clearing The brig Ada B, on the 12th inst., for Queenstown, with 66,757 gallons, and 6,383 gallons to West Indies, making in all 73,520 gallons.—*Philadelphia Commercial List.*

Louisville Tobacco Market.

August 18.

There is a good deal of firmness in the Tobacco market, especially for bright leaf for manufacturing, and choice shipping leaf. The sales at auction warehouses each day were quite full for this including the crop of J. S. Tomlison, of Ballard county; a lot of 7 hhds, which sold at the handsome average of $38 32 per hundred pounds, including 1 at $75 00, and 1 at $81 00. It was purchased by manufacturers in the city. In a break of 288 hhds, sold to-day, only 28 hhds sold at less than $13 50 per hundred.

The sales at the warehouse to-day amounted to 288 hhds. The prices obtained at the Pickett warehouse were: 1 hhd $13@13 for 12 lbs leaf grades, while the bulk of the lugs to leaf ranged from $13 25@29 75, one hhd at $41 25, 3 at 40 25, 1 at 41, 2 at 46 50, 2 at 49, 1 at 51, and from Barbert counts all sold. The crop of 1863 leaves 46 50, 48 75, 54, 56 and 81. The sales at the Ninth Street warehouse were 5 hhds at $12 25@13 50, lugs to fair leaf at $13@20 50; leaf, 1 at 30 25, 1 at 40 25, 1 at 48 24, and one at 50. The prices at the Boone warehouse were 5 hhds at $10 75@13, the bulk at 13 75@25 75, and 2 at 42 and 4. 25. The prices at the Louisville warehouse were: 3 hhds low grades at $10 50@12, lugs to fair leaf 13 50@38 50, 1 at 45 50, 2 at 48 50, 2 at 49 and 49 25, and 1 at 51.

Baltimore Metal Market.

August 20.

METALS—Prices of most descriptions are nominally unchanged, but no movement of importance has transpired.

IRON—We quote Baltimore forge at $90; Baltimore Charcoal No. 1, Foundry, at $85@90; other brands No. 1 charcoal, $75@80; No. 2 $85@88; No. 3, do, $80@70; Lake Superior do, from yard, $88@88; Anthracite No. 1, $74@76; No. 2, do, $71@72; and No. 3, do, $69@70; American and English refined bars, $210@215; common do, $190@195; Russia, $190@195; Sheets, 20@21c; American do, 10@10¼c per ₣. Nails—Cut, 4d and upwards, $10; do 3d, $11; do 2d, $12 per 100 lbs; wrought 6d and 12d 12c, bolt and ship spikes 12c, and bolt rods 11c per ₣.

Copper—No transactions reported here. At New York Baltimore refined Ingot has sold at 51 cents. New Sheathing is held at 72 cents and Copper Bolts and Nails at 75 cents figure. Yellow Metal Sheathing and Bolts at 50 cents.

Lead—Demand moderate. Foreign is held at 10@10½ cents, Bar at 20 cents, and Sheet and Pipe at 22 cents.

Providence Printing Cloth Market.

For the week ending Aug. 18, 1864.

The market whilst was very quiet for the first half of the week is more active and firmer. All first class goods which could be obtained at 35c have been taken to-day, and prices advanced to 36c for 64x64; 35c for 60x64, and 32c for 56x60. The tendency is still upward.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal*, of Monday, says: The following are the sales for the week:

5,200	pieces	52x52, private terms.
12,500	do	56x60, 40c.
2,000	do	56x60, 39½c.
7,500	do	60x64, 32c.
16,200	do	60x64, 35c.
2,000	do	64x64, 32½c, light, early in the week
12,500	do	61x61, 34c.
7,000	do	61x64, 34c.
65,000	pieces.	

Philadelphia Leather Market.

August, 18th.

The market has remained much the same during the past as for the previous week, the demand still continuing good for leather of heavy weights.

Slaughter Sole—There continues a steady inquiry for heavy slaughter in the rough, with light receipts.

Spanish Sole—The demand continues good, and, with moderate receipts, there is no accumulation of stock.

Hemlock Sole—The demand has been limited, and the stock on hand light. Sales have been made at our quotations.

Harness—For city-finished there has been a light inquiry, with sales at our quotations. Country continues extremely dull, and we hear of no sales of importance.—*Reporter.*

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Reporter* says:

There are no additional features in the market for the past week, the excessive heat of the period making business operations almost a secondary consideration. Business will show a good ? ? ing up, and compare probably with previous seasons. Prices of goods are still firm and high, and the demand is fair. There is a very limited call from the New England States and provinces, but a good share of orders come in from the western and southern states. The sales of those sections will be large. The cost of stock undergoes a very little change, and high prices are still the order of the day.

The total shipments of boots and shoes by rail and sea for the week have been 10,974 cases Of this number 9,951 cases have been sent by rail.

Detroit Grain Market.

AUGUST 19.

FLOUR—No change, Superiors held at $10 50@11. Market very quiet. Wheat—Market inactive and a shade lower. For No. 1 White $2 30 was asked and $2 25 offered; for No. 2 White $2 20 asked and $2 18 offered; for No. 1 Red $2 40 asked and $2 15 offered; for No. 2 do $2 16 asked and $2 15 offered. Corn—Nothing doing. Nominal rate $1 20, in lots. Sale of 2 cars at $1. Barley —No new offering. There would be no difficulty in obtaining $2 50@2 75 per 100 lbs, according to quality.

Grain Afloat for New York.

The following table shows the amount of grain shipped from Buffalo to Troy for the fourteen days ending last evening:

Wheat, bush	593,350
Corn, bush	727,710
Oats, bush	761,640
Total	2,995,950

Philadelphia Hide Market.

August 18.

For Dry the inquiry has been very light. In Wet Salted there is more doing, and the "Association" continue to sell their's as soon as ready at 10c for now and 12c for next year. Outside the demand is not quite so free, and they are disposed to make some concessions. We hear of a sale of part cow and part steer at 15c. Green hides, butcher's weights, are lower, and are now selling at 10@11c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.

Flour steady. Extra Family, $11@12; superior, $9 60. Wheat firm, old red, $2 55; and old, $2 60@2 75; white, $2 80@3. Corn firm, yellow, $1 7; and mixed, $1 64@1 65. Oats higher, new, 90@93c; old, 95@98c. Mess Pork—New, $62. Lard firm, 24. Whiskey unchanged at 90@1 82. Petroleum quiet, crude, 49@50c; refined in bond, 82@85; free, 86@88c. Naptha, 40c.

OIL MATTERS—A strike has been made at the Mountain well, on the John M'Clintock farm, near Oil City. This well is located on the bluff back of the Church on the farm above mentioned, and is the second located above the Reed oil Creek. At the depth of three hundred feet a good vein of oil was struck, which is now producing twenty barrels per day by pumping. The water pumped with the oil is salt. But two or three instances of salt water and oil being found in the same vein have occurred in the oil regions. The demand for oil territory continues brisk, and nearly every available place supposed to be within the oil-producing district is leased.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Monday, Aug. 22, 1864. }

Business was inactive on Saturday, the sales made being confined to small lots for local purposes. As regards the leading articles we have but few changes to notice. The weather has been changeable, with an occasional shower. Our rivers are in fine boating order. The wharf on Saturday brought to mind old times. The following steamers were making ready to leave for the lower ports: Katie, Captain McConnell; Kate Putnam, Captain Anawalt, and Pilgrim, Captain Brickell. Other new boats will be ready to leave in a few days. Among the sales we note the following:

APPLES—The demand has fallen off; prices were not so firm. Sales 75 bbls at $3 00@3 50.

SALT—The market was steady. We note sales of 140 bbls at $3 per bbl.

HAY—The market was steady, with a fair demand. Sales 15 loads at scales at $40@45.

GRAIN—The market has presented no new feature for some days past. The demand seems to be increasing. Wheat—Sales 250 bush Red at $2 00@2 05; White—sales 100 bush, the terms were withheld—the nominal rates were $2 10 per bush. Corn was steady, with a moderate demand; sales 350 bush at depot at $1 50@1 56; sales from store at the usual advance. Oats were more fancied, at lower prices; sales 300 bush in w, first hands, at 85c; sales 400 bush old, from store, at $1 05. Barley and Rye were inactive, and prices nominal.

BAGS—The market was firm; sales of India at $1; Flax, 2 bush, $1; Burlaps—Sales at $50@65 ₣ hundred.

WHISKEY.—Is about as unsettled as ever. The sales were limited. Prices nominal at $1 75@1 80 per gallon.

DRIED BEEF.—Sales 600 lbs at 23c per pound.

COFFEE SUGARS.—The market so far as relates to Coffee was excited. Dispatches from New York state that the government purchased sixty thousand sacks and prices advanced from 3 to 4 cents per ₣. Holders are not selling an advance. Sugars were steady but prices were unchanged. The supply on hand is fair. Molasses—small sales were made at $1 20@1 22 per gallon.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair demand, principally for home consumption. Holders were firm and were not disposed to give way. They say they can wait, that prices are as low as they will reach for some time. Time will determine this fact. Among the sales were the following: Extra family—sales of 150 bbls at $10 50@10 75; 75 bbls at $10 75@11; 100 bols the terms were withheld. The receipts of wagon flour is on the increase—prices unchanged.

BUTTER—The market was again firm with a good demand. We note a sale of 110 kegs to go out of the market, at 41c. The article was choice.

PEACHES—The receipts were steady and sales were regular; viz: 76 boxes at $2 @1 per box.

RICE—The market was again excited. The advance established on Friday has been maintained. We note sales as follows: Shoulders—6,000 ₣s at 17@17½c. Sides—5,000 ₣s ribbed at 18@18½c. Plain Hams—3,000 ₣s at 19½@20c. Sugar Cured Hams—2,000 ₣s at 26@27c; principally at the latter figure.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a fair demand. We note sales of 85 boxes Western Reserve at 21@22c.

LARD—The demand has improved. The stock on hand at present is small; a good article is worth 22½c.

STARCH—Market steady; sales 75 boxes at 8½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was dull. The demand has fallen off; prices were nominal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Monday, August 22, 1864. }

Business in the Oil way was exceedingly dull; buyers manifested no disposition to operate at the present asking prices, since the rise in the Allegheny the receipts have materially increased, buyers who have been holding off for lower prices expect their time is near at hand and will take hold until they see how prices are going to be regulated. The receipts, since our last, exceed 2,000 bushels of Crude, a portion of this will go to fill previous contracts, leaving but a small amount in the market for sale. In the absence of sales we give the asking rates:

CRUDE—Was offered at 57c, packages to be returned. The stock in the market at this time is not large.

REFINED OIL—The market was not active. Buyers are not disposed to take hold at the present prices. Holders take matters easy and are not disposed to force operations, for no one has had few sales to record. One lot of Bonded amounting to 1,000 bbls, was disposed of at 80c, for October delivery. Up River Oil can be purchased at 75c. Free Oil was held at 90c, buyer.

RESIDUE AND NAPTHA was dull, prices nominal.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R GOING EAST.

D. Kirk, 112 bbls Refined Oil for Philadelphia.

G. S. Long & Co, 110 bbls Refined Oil for Philadelphia.

Jno. A Caughery & Co. 48 bbls Tar for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Oil Creek.

Pennock, Ball & Co., 140; J. Wilkins, 200; G. S. Long, 280; McKay & Benty, 407; Nat. Ex. Logan, 202; Fisher & Bro., 276; D. Bushnell, 611. Total 2,096.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

August 20.

The *North American* says:

The market for Pig metal continues unsettled and the feeling slightly lower, most of the makers being sold ahead; sales of 1,200 tons Anthracite reported at $60 a 70 for Nos. 2 and 3 cash. Foundry Iron is very scarce and generally held higher. With sales of 1,000 tons No. 1 at private note at $72 ₣ ton cash, 1,500 tons mottled and white Glendon also sold on terms kept private. Nothing doing in Scotch pig. Blooms are quiet but firm, and Manufactured Iron in good demand at fully former rates, and the mills generally being well off for orders.

The Philadelphia *Commercial List* says:

Iron—There is a firm feeling in the market for Pig Metal, but not much doing. Sales 2000 tons No. 2 Anthracite at $72, cash, and Forge at 56@57, cash; also 1,200 tons Glendon, white and mottled, on private terms.

Scotch Pig is selling in a small way at $80 ₣ ton.

Old Rails—600 tons sold in New York, to come here, at $94 50, cash.

Blooms—There are but few here. We quote charcoal at $160 ₣ ton.

Manufactures—The mills generally throughout the country are full of orders, and prices are firm for all descriptions.

Nails—Prices are unchanged. We quote: Burden's, 6s, 8s, 10s, Ridge Gripe, 9 Keg, $10 50; Juniata, Flat Gripe, 10 40

8d Nails, common	11 50
10 and 12d "	11 50
Shilling Nails	11 00
3 Inch Nails	11 50

5 cents per keg off for cash, payable on presentation of monthly bills.

New York Wool Market.

AUGUST 20, 1874.

WOOL—Our market has been very active the past week, and prices are again higher. Manufacturers and speculators are still buying, though the former more than the latter. Keesey and all coarse descriptions of wool have been purchased very largely. Fleece wool that could have been purchased last Friday at $1@1 10, cannot to-day be had for less than $1 10@1 20 and very few desirable parcels at the inside rate; and 71 will be more. The tendency of all descriptions domestic and foreign is decidedly upwards, and manufacturers have fast found it out, judging as we do by the rapidity with which they have been buying 32 bales. It is high time. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. It's a little late, however, to pick up cheap wools, but before having to pay extra large, there has been a "rush made," and the result is that over half a million pounds of domestic and upwards of one million pounds of foreign have changed hands. Stemlis and tub is earnest. The week past has probably been the most active one in ten. Brokers report a desire to turn for a month or two. The only drawback to a very animated business in wool is the extreme prices demanded by holders. The fact that wool is going to be higher as a seeming reason holds in the minds of manufacturers more clearly this week than ever before, but he who buys wool during the next ninety days will have to pay more. We have no new advices to offer. We still urge buying, and consider the staple cheap. Holders generally are not pressing their wool on buyers. Importers of the choice of U. S. Long seem to sell, feeling confident that they will be able to get their own figures by waiting. We think this good sense on their part.—*N. Y. Economist.*

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Reporter* says:

There are no additional features in the market for the past week, the excessive heat of the period making business operations almost a secondary consideration. Business will show a good ? ? ing up, and compare probably with previous seasons. Prices of goods are still firm and high, and the demand is fair. There is a very limited call from the New England States and provinces, but a good share of orders come in from the western and southern states. The sales of those sections will be large. The cost of stock undergoes a very little change, and high prices are still the order of the day.

The total shipments of boots and shoes by rail and sea for the week have been 10,974 cases Of this number 9,951 cases have been sent by rail.

Toledo Grain Market.

AUGUST 19.

Our market continues quiet, with a moderate business, the transactions being mostly confined to No. 1 red Wheat. The market for Flour is dull; prices unchanged.

Flour—No transactions.

Wheat—Sale last evening, after our report, of 4,000 bush No. 1 red at $2 08. To-day—Sales 1,050 bush No. 2 red at $2 04; 1 000, 670, 2,000 and 4,000 bush No. 1 red at $2 08; 1,000 bush No. 1 white at $2 12½; 700 bush Amber Michigan at $2 10; 350 bush do at same; 2,000 bush No. 1 red at $2 08.

Corn—Market quiet—parties apart; $1 30 offered for No. 1, but holders did not respond.

Oats—Steady; no sales.

Detroit Grain Market.

FLOUR—No change, Superiors held at $10 50@11. Market very quiet. Wheat—Market inactive and a shade lower. For No. 1 White $2 30 was asked and $2 25 offered; for No. 2 White $2 20 asked and $2 18 offered; for No. 1 Red $2 40 asked and $2 15 offered; for No. 2 do $2 16 asked and $2 15 offered. Corn—Nothing doing. Nominal rate $1 20, in lots. Sale of 2 cars at $1. Barley —No new offering. There would be no difficulty in obtaining $2 50@2 75 per 100 lbs, according to quality.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

August 20.

The *North American* says:

The market for Pig metal continues unsettled and the feeling slightly lower, most of the makers being sold ahead; sales of 1,200 tons Anthracite reported at $60@70 for Nos. 2 and 3 cash. Foundry Iron is very scarce and generally held higher. With sales of 1,000 tons No. 1 at private note at $72 ₣ ton cash, 1,500 tons mottled and white Glendon also sold on terms kept private. Nothing doing in Scotch pig. Blooms are quiet but firm, and Manufactured Iron in good demand at fully former rates, and the mills generally being well off for orders.

The Philadelphia *Commercial List* says:

Iron—There is a firm feeling in the market for Pig Metal, but not much doing. Sales 2000 tons No. 2 Anthracite at $72, cash, and Forge at 56@57, cash; also 1,200 tons Glendon, white and mottled, on private terms.

Scotch Pig is selling in a small way at $80 ₣ ton.

Old Rails—600 tons sold in New York, to come here, at $94 50, cash.

Blooms—There are but few here. We quote charcoal at $160 ₣ ton.

Manufactures—The mills generally throughout the country are full of orders, and prices are firm for all descriptions.

Nails—Prices are unchanged. We quote: Burden's, 6s, 8s, 10s, Ridge Gripe, 9 Keg, $10 50; Juniata, Flat Gripe, 10 40

8d Nails, common	11 50
10 and 12d "	11 50
Shilling Nails	11 00
3 Inch Nails	11 50

5 cents per keg off for cash, payable on presentation of monthly bills.

New York Wool Market.

AUGUST 20, 1874.

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Army Awards at Baltimore.

The Commissary of Subsistence to this Department awarded on Friday as follows:

6,000 head Beef Cattle at	$8 64@8 75
3,200 brls Extra Flour	12 97@13 17
10,000 lbs Amandine Candles	27
10,000 lbs	39
1,500 brls Prime Mess Pork	46 48@46 72
1,000 " "	46 00@46 72
100,000 lbs Bacon Sides in wrappers	20
80,000 lbs Bacon Shids "	20 60
300 brls Onions, per lb	7¼
4 0 brls Turnips, per lb	3
200 brls Beets, per lb	3
3,500 bus Potatoes	$2 00
10,000 head Cabbages, each	18½
5,000 " "	13

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—S Rhodes, 191 sks barley; L H Voigt, 14 bbls apples; H Childs, 20 do do; Mingo Junction & Co, 150 tons pig iron; L H Voigt, 150 sacks oats; J S Liggett & Co, 333 bushels wheat; C C Baisley, 49 boxes cheese; L Crouser & Bro., 200 bbls eggs; Shomaker & Long, 3 bbls apples; Kennedy & Bro, 280 sacks wheat; Hitchcock & Co, 159 sacks corn, do oats; Noble & Co, 100 bbls flour.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—J M Lovenhead, 4 cars metal; Hitchcock & M'C, 295 bgs wheat; J H Cantlin, 250 bbls flour; Bohman & G, 2 cars metal; Wm Haslage, 43 bxs cheese; C Keeler, 15 g hides, 1 bdl calf skins, 1 bbl tallow; Marshall, T & S, 50 bales hemp; J A Caughey, 52 bbls oil; Singer, N & Co, 152 blooms; Arsenal, 75 bxs guns.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, O. & B., 1 car iron; W. Barker, Jr., 7 sks wool; McClilloug, S. & Co., 23 bgs rags; Thos. Bell, 45 sks wheat; Beck & Co., 60 bbls salt; Kipp, L. & Co., bbls salt.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

August 22, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.

	₣ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7¼
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7¼
1¼ to 1⅝, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	8

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by 1¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1¼ to 1⅝, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
⅞ to 1⅝, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
⅞ to ⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	8½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¾ to 6 inch	8¼
1¾ and 2	8¼
1¼ and 1½	9
1 and 1¼	9¼
⅝ inch	9¾
⅝ inch	10¼
½ inch	11½
⅜ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₣ lb		₣ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7½	⅛ and 9-16 inch	8
2¼ to 2¾	7¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	8¼
3 to 3½ inch	8	5-16 inch	8¾
3¾ to 4 inch	8½	¼ inch	8¾
2¾ and ⅞ inch	7¾	3-16 inch	11

OVAL IRON.

	₣ lb		₣ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7¾	⅜ inch	8¼
⅝ and ¾ inch	8	¼ inch	8½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₣ lb		₣ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	8	¼ inch	8¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	8½	⅜ inch	9

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¼
" 25 and 26	10¾
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 26 inches wide, ¼c ₣ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₣ lb extra.	
Flue	9
Plow Slabs	8¼
" Wings	8¾

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	8
½ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	8¼
½ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
1¼ by ¼ inch	9

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	12

NAILS.

	₣ keg		₣ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 8	12½	20 Fine	11 87½
8d and 9d	8 87½	7-8 in. Lining	11 87½
6d and 7d	8 62½	Clinch	9 12½
4 and 5d	8 37½	Cut Spik